FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ECONOMIC COUNCIL PREPARES STATEMENT FOR EEC

PA150015 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Sep 84 p 14

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa -- The summit meeting of economy and trade ministers of Central America and Panama, acting as an Economic Council for the integration process, has decided to request priority aid from the EEC.

After an exhausting 12-hour session in Tegucigalpa on Friday, the ministers prepared the statement that the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Central America will send to an EEC delegation that will arrive in Costa Rica toward the end of this month. The Central American Council meeting, held exclusively to discuss the contents of the document, ended at about 2300.

In the course of the debates, the representatives of the Central American governments became involved in an argument, primarily because of Honduras initial position of not recognizing the Economic Council and an EEC meeting at the ad hoc group level.

At the end of the heated talks, Honduras agreed to the preparation of the document, accepting the existence of the council, but with the reservation that it would only be for the intention stated.

The Honduran Government maintains that before recognizing the existence of the Economic Council, which is the main body of the integration process, the basic treaty will have to be updated, so that it will be in keeping with Honduras' current situation.

INFORMAL MEETING ON PROTECTIONISM BEGINS IN RIO

PY171532 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1646 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 16 Sep (EFE) -- The commerce ministers of the principal industrialized and developing countries today started in Rio de Janeiro an informal meeting to discuss protectionism.

Brazilian Finance Minister Ernane Galveas has stated that "the basic purpose of the meeting is to discuss the measures adopted by the United States and the EEC and the progress made since the meeting held in Washington in May 1983." During that meeting, the United States noted the need to convene another meeting in 1986 to make an overall analysis of international trade.

The United States, among other countries, wants the GATT to control the trade in services, grant more freedom for multilateral capital through the establishment of minimum amounts, and to establish an export program. GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel has said that to fulfill the U.S. request it would be necessary for GATT to expand its prerogatives by adopting rules on the trade of products, which is currently adversely affected by the increase in protectionism.

The meeting, which is informal and is being held behind closed doors, is being attended by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Korea [as received], India, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sweden, the United States, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, and by authorities of the GATT and the EEC.

The Brazilian finance minister said that Brazil, which is sponsoring the meeting, is greatly concerned over "the tariff restrictions that the rich countries have adopted." He added: "The foreign debt problem is currently based on their interest rates. If interest rates are high, the debt will grow and this constitutes a heavy burden on the balance of payments, which has a bearing on foreign investments and the exchange rate."

According to Ernane Galveas, it is important to "allow debtor countries to place their products on the market to obtain funds to pay their debts, or else the foreign debt problem will be unsolvable."

Brazil's Galveas Views Meeting

PY171536 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] The meeting that is being held in Rio de Janeiro among representatives of 15 countries, the GATT, and the EEC to discuss foreign trade restrictions will end today.

Brazilian Finance Minister Ernane Galveas has defended the lifting of barriers and protectionism. He has also promised that Brazil will gradually (?lift) restrictions on imports and will gradually withdraw the credit granted previously for imports.

Galveas added that this year Brazil will return to the Paris Club to renegotiate part of its foreign debt, the amount of which he did not reveal.

PROPOSAL AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING UNDER STUDY

PY171516 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1339 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Mar del Plata, 15 Sep (TELAM) -- Seven countries of the continent are going to submit a joint draft resolution to the upcoming UN General Assembly proposing the creation of an international fund to help the countries struggling against drug trafficking. This decision was made by the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Colombia during a closed-door meeting held at the conclusion of the Consensus of Cartagena II Meeting.

Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo recalled that this issue was discussed in Quito during the presidential inauguration of Leon Febres Cordero in the presence of U.S. Vice President George Bush. He added that the struggle against drug trafficking will be successful because democracy prevails in Latin America. He also said that the peace agreement signed by his government with the Colombian M-19 guerrilla organization will be useful for national pacification.

The closed-door meeting to discuss drug trafficking during which a decision was made to submit a proposal to the UN General Assembly was attended by the following foreign ministers: Dante Caputo of Argentina; Gustavo Fernandez of Bolivia; Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro of Brazil; Sandro Mariategui of Peru; Edgar Teran Teran of Ecuador; Isidro Morales Paul of Venezuela; and Augusto Ramirez Ocampo of Colombia.

ALFONSIN ACCEPTS PRESIDENT REAGAN'S INVITATION

PY182125 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2114 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Sep (TELAM) -- Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez today said that President Raul Alfonsin has accepted with pleasure President Ronald Reagan's invitation to meet in New York on Sunday 23 September at 1500. This information was released this afternoon at the press hall of Government House and the spokesman added that Alfonsin is currently working on the speech which he will make at the United Nations on Monday.

The president will travel to New York on Saturday and will meet with his U.S. counterpart on Sunday. On Monday Alfonsin will address the UN General Assembly.

GRINSPUN SAYS TECHNICAL WORK WITH IMF OVER

PY182103 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1912 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Sep (TELAM) -- Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun this afternoon announced that the technical work with the IMF is over and that Argentina will request a 15-month stand-by loan. It is estimated that the stand-by loan agreement will come into effect on 1 October 1984.

During an impromptu press conference, the minister said that the negotiations with the IMF wer painstaking and that, starting tomorrow, he will discuss the final data with IMF Director Jacques de Larosiere in New York.

Grinspun reiterated that the main guidelines included in the letter of intent submitted by Argentina on 9 June 1984 remain unchanged. Such guidelines deal with import and export volumes and with the balance of payments; they also foresee a 6 to 8 percent readjustment of real salaries.

Departs for U.S.

PY190150 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2335 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Sep (NA) -- Argentine Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun this afternoon left for the United States where he will attend the annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank. Grinspun left on a Varig flight which was delayed due to the strikes of assorted airline sectors. Grinspun will speak on behalf of the Latin America Group (Grula), Spain, and the Philippines.

Shortly before his departure, Grinspun confirmed that a "technical agreement" had been reached with the IMF and that in the United States he was going to ask for a 15-month stand-by loan of approximately $1.6 billion. He also said that he still had no proposals for renegotiating the $750 million due last Saturday, 15 September, which are part of a loan which private banks had granted at the end of 1982.

ENERGY OFFICIAL REPORTS RENEWAL OF OIL CONTRACTS

PY182257 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Sep 84 p 11

[Text] (DYN) -- Energy Secretary Conrado Storani confirmed yesterday that 18 of the petroleum contracts signed with domestic and foreign companies during the term in office of former Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz had been renewed.

Economy Ministry sources said that although the Radical administration modified the contracts, the state petroleum company (YPF) will pay contractors higher prices than those of Martinez de Hoz' time. Some of the 18 companies -- out of 21 -- whose contracts were renewed are Shell, Esso, Bridas, Astra, and Perez Company.

Speaking at the metropolitan airport on his return from Santa Fe, where he attended the signing of a supply agreement between that city and the national gas company, Storani told reporters the 18 companies are already working under the new rules. This means that YPF is paying them for supplying the petroleum, rather than purchasing the petroleum from them.

The Economy Ministry sources said the new contracts exempt the companies from paying fines for not meeting production quotas, and that although the prices paid by YPF are somewhat lower than those during the presidency of retired General Reynaldo Bignone, they remain higher than during the early years of the former military regime.

JAUNARENA CONFIRMS RESUPPLYING OF U.S. SHIPS

PY180201 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2215 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 17 Sep (DYN) -- Argentine Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena today confirmed that the five U.S. warships which last week were unable to take on fuel in Puerto Madryn due to the opposition of local residents were later refueled by Argentine Navy ships. The under secretary said that the decision to refuel the ships were made in keeping "with the international agreements in force with all nations with which Argentina maintains normal diplomatic relations. The government handled the situation within this framework."

Speaking to Radio Mitre, Jaunarena said that "an effort was made to prevent a tense situation," bearing in mind "the wounds left open" by the Malvinas war. He explained that "the incident which took place last week is a consequence of two contradictory feelings prevailing in our society. On one hand," he said, "there is a feeling stemming from the wounds opened by this war, sorrowful and painful for us, wounds which are still in the healing process. On the other hand, there is the need which Argentina, being a part of this world, has to maintain normal relations with countries to which we are tied by a myriad of bonds, which it would be naive to ignore."

Asked whether the U.S. ships were resupplied in the area of the Cracker Bay, 70 km south of Puerto Madryn, Jaunarena answered: "I do not know if that is where it took place, but the ships were resupplied in keeping with a prior agreement."

SENATOR CITED ON ARMED FORCES, OTHER ISSUES

PY182223 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1355 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Sep (NA) -- Senator Antonio Berhongaray, president of the Senate Defense Committee, has said that the possibility of a conflict with Chile "will be reduced after signing the border treaty, which will eliminate territorial claims for 5 years and which will also promote an integration process."

Regarding the conflict over the Malvinas with Great Britain, Berhongaray said that "we will recover the islands in the medium term, I am convinced of that, particularly after the talks we have held with British members of Parliament."

As to the so-called national security doctrine, Berhongaray said it should not be applied in the "actions of the Armed Forces" in case of domestic unrest, but he did not deny the future possibility of a guerrilla outburst, and "for such an occurrence," he added "police organizations for antisubversive repression will be established," but within a constitutional framework.

Berhongaray yesterday gave a lecture on "The Armed Forces and Democracy" in the graduate studies department of the Belgrano University. The senator said that there is a proposal for reducing obligatory military service to 6 months, and to have the conscripts serve by turns, in order not to leave the Armed Forces short of the necessary number of men during certain periods of the year. Berhongaray talked about the participation of the Armed Forces in democracy, saying that "it is necessary to restructure their organization with common sense," and he emphasized that "common sense should become a standard throughout the country." He said that "one of the main aims of the government is to achieve the participation of the Armed Forces in democracy, after 50 years of misunderstandings between civilians and the military, which have led the country to a feudal state."

Regarding this, Berhongaray said that "it is dangerous to weaken the Armed Forces by cutting their expenses," and he admitted that some military sectors take it as an attack, but we have to remind them that this is the result of many years of crisis which have led to a general vacuum." He added that "it will be difficult to make some sectors understand that it is senseless for the military to have great extensions of land and to operate activities that should be under the control of civilian police agents."

The senator upheld the need for the Armed Forces "to concentrate on activities pertaining to national defense" and maintained that if the small portion of the national budget, which amounts to 3.94 percent of the GDP, is used for this purpose, "it will be possible to make them more efficient." Berhongaray also asserted that "it is necessary to reeducate the military and civilians in order to achieve a national unity."

The legislator then referred to the amendments to the military justice code and in that regard denied that "the situation of the military had worsened." "We have prohibited the military courts from trying civilians, thus abrogating Article No 133 of the military code and the articles of the Conintes Plan [not further identified]." Berhongaray ended by stating that "although civilians and military are currently ruled by the same laws for common crimes, in the case of military crimes an appeal can be filed before the federal courts after the case has been tried by the Armed Forces Supreme Council."

PROGRESS, SHORTCOMINGS SEEN IN JOINT MANEUVERS

PY180343 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2110 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 17 Sep (NA) -- According to Army Instruction Director General Mario Aguado Benitez, the joint maneuvers carried out today by the Army and the Navy in the area of Magdalena served to reveal "great progress made in joint actions, as well as many shortcomings, ranging from material shortages to lack of coordination" in the actions carried out by each force. General Aguado also stated that the difficulties "are greater when there is no true understanding of the sacrifices we are making in the Armed Forces."

Personnel from the Sargento Cabral Noncommissioned Officers School, Tank Regiment No 8 of Magdalena, and the General Lemos Logistic Support School, along with four vessels of the River Far Fleet and a battalion of marines took part in the maneuvers that were carried out near the military prison of Magdalena and the premises of Tank Regiment No 8 of that town.

Two companies of paratroopers also took part in the maneuvers and were charged with occupying a position during the night. Firing exercises by artillery troops and tanks, as well as by armored vehicles, various heavy arms, and helicopter gunships were also carried out.

The war exercise consisted of a mock landing by marines that, together with the paratroopers, attacked the officers of the Sargento Cabral School and Regiment No 8. Navy aircraft and Air Force paratrooper transport aircraft also took part in the maneuvers. The 5-day operation was similar to the combat which took place on the Malvinas.

The chief of the joint staff, General Julio Fernandez Torres, Army Chief of Staff General Ricardo Pianta, I Army Corps Commander General Guillermo Fonseca, and Justicialist Deputy Alberto Melon attended the final phase of the maneuvers.

Colonel Faustino Svencionis, director of the Sargento Cabral School, explained that among the most notorious shortcomings was the lack of night viewfinders, the lack of an adequate quantity of ammunition for firing exercises, the complete lack of communications coordination between the three forces, and the lack of training of some special groups such as the paratroopers who have not had any jumping exercises for 7 months now.

REPORT ON STRIKES IN AIRLINE, BANKING SECTORS

FY182300 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Sep 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) Aerolineas Argentinas pilots completed a 48-hour walkout yesterday amid charges that retired military officers are behind the strike action. Meanwhile, clerks began a week of five-hour stoppages at government banks. They are to be joined today by employees of financial cooperatives and provincial banks.

The Airline Pilots Association (APLA) succeeded yesterday in grounding all Aerolineas flights -- domestic as well as international -- and threatened to begin a 72-hour strike next Tuesday unless their pay demands are met.

National Deputy Roberto Sammartino (Radical-Santa Fe) said APLA Secretary-General Roberto Arosteygui, a retired naval aviation captain, called the strike which, he said, is costing the airline 750,000 dollars a day. Sammartino also charged that some retired military officers now flying for private firms "are still receiving retirement benefits as well as salaries."

Tellers at the Banco de la Nacion, the National Mortgage and Development Banks, and the National Savings Fund closed customer windows at 11 a.m. yesterday to demand a $a18,750 [peso] minimum monthly pay retroactive as of July 1, 1984. Provincial bank and cooperative employees are to join the protest today although employers yesterday neared the clerks wage demands and the strike could be lifted tomorrow. Bank clerks of state and private banks which agreed to the pay demands are staging one-hour stoppages this week to support their peers.

Members of the Construction Workers' Union (Uocra) yesterday occupied the branch office in Lomas de Zamora to protest what they said is favouritism on the part of national Uocra administrator Emilio Alonso. The protestors charged Alonso and the branch delegate, Policar Figueroa, both of whom are Radicals, of "serving government interests."

Metal Workers' Union (UOM) Assistant Secretary Luis Guerrero said the wage conflict with employers will "either be settled tomorrow (today) or all hell's going to break loose." both sides are to meet this afternoon at the Labour Ministry.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING REFLECTS COB DIVISION

PY182150 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The first meeting of new National Executive Committee of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] held this morning reflected the division that existed at the end of the Sixth National COB Congress in Cochabamba over the weekend. The meeting, called by Juan Lechin Oquendo and attended by only 18 of its 34 members, clearly took place in an atmosphere of uncertainty.

Lechin Oquendo, who was reelected at the last COB congress by a slight majority, is leading a divided labor movement as a result of pressure exerted by various sectors. This pressure has practically split Bolivia's labor and union movement.

During today's meeting, there was disagreement over the matters discussed as a result of the lack of a clear position on the political, social, and economic problems of the working class. The participants adopted a resolution whereby they will request an audience with the president of the Republic on Thursday to discuss the COB's emergency and political programs and other resolutions adopted by the COB congress concerning the workers' needs.

AIDE DENIES SILES ORDERED MEETING WITH 'DRUG KING'

PY182048 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Presidential Secretary General Mario Alarcon Lahore has categorically denied that President Siles Zuazo had ordered Rafael Otazo to meet with Roberto Suarez, one of the main drug traffickers in the country.

In statements to the Commission for Justice, Constitutional and Police Affairs, Alarcon Lahore said that the chief of state had referred to Otazo a request for an interview that a person, named Velazquez, had made on Roberto Suarez' behalf. Alarcon Lahore explained that the request for a meeting had been made on a Sunday but that he did not remember the exact date and that the president's answer was verbatim: I do not talk with criminals.

This event took place near the entrance of the San Jorge presidential residence. The president voiced his tacit refusal to Suarez Gomez' intention of meeting with him as he was getting out of a car.

In his statements to the congressional commission, Alarcon Lahore reported that Velazquez had insisted: Mr President, Suarez is concerned over the country's economic situation and wants to make proposals. Alarcon went on to report that, as he was getting out of the car, the president told Suarez Gomez' envoy: I will let you know my answer tomorrow. This was the end of Velazquez' discussion with the president.

Alarcon Lahore recalled that the next day either Otazo phoned the president or the president phoned Otazo, and after clearly telling Otazo about the meeting with Velazquez, the president told him: It is up to you to decide what to do. Alarcon Lahore added that he had been summoned by the chief of state, who told him that if he met with Velazquez again he was to tell him to get in touch with Otazo, president of the National Commission for Combating Drug Trafficking.

Alarcon Lahore also denied that he had taken part in the interview that Otazo held with Suarez Gomez whom, he said, he had never met before and had not even held a telephone conversation with him before.

In addition, Alarcon Lahore categorically denied that President Siles Zuazo or any other government authority had given a list of names, including that of Otazo, to Suarez Gomez so that he could choose whom he wanted to meet with.

Summarizing his statements, Alarcon Lahore categorically stated that the constitutional president of the Republic had not ordered Mr Otazo to take care of Roberto Suarez' request for a meeting but that he had only informed Otazo about the request made by the drug trafficker.

MANACO PLANT RESUMES ACTIVITY; CONFLICT RESOLVED

PY181438 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Manaco shoe factory, which was paralyzed (?12) days ago because of worker-employer problems, today resumed activity in an attempt to resolve the demands made by the union. Following guarantees given by the government, the factory's directors decided to resume activity after they had threatened to close the factory as a result of a 48-hour occupation of the factory by its workers.

The conflict started because the workers demanded a 150-percent [wage increase] and an additional bonus with a similar percentage for each pair of shoes that they manufacture.

The Manaco shoe factory, which is a subsidiary of the multinational company Bata, has reported that it will resume activities today in total compliance with the law and the labor rules.

Simultaneously, businessmen and union leaders are conducting negotiations to resolve the workers' demands and for wage readjustments. A few days ago, the workers' demands were described as excessive.

MINISTER CHARGES AFP WITH ABUSING PRESS FREEDOM

PY181406 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena has stated that some news media such as AFP are abusing the press freedom restored by the Democratic and Popular Unity government on 10 October 1982. Referring to an AFP report on President Siles Zuazo's replacement, Rueda Pena said that AFP is not a serious agency and that its sources are unreliable. Rueda Pena said the following:

[Begin Rueda recording] With regard to today's AFP report, I would like to say that AFP's journalistic activity in Bolivia is not serious. The report, which has been (?reproduced) mainly by the press, does not cite any sources to back up the information and this is a gross error from a technical and professional standpoint.

It is worthwhile to recall that a few days ago, AFP invented a coup d'etat in Bolivia, which, as the people know, compelled the high military command to make a categorical denial.

As information minister, I regret that AFP is abusing freedom of press and information, let alone that it is a French news agency because we maintain [words indistinct] relations with the French Government [words indistinct] friendship and solidarity it has expressed to Bolivia on many occasions when the democratic process was threatened by coupist plans. [end recording]

FICUEIREDO NOT TO UNDERGO SURGERY FOR BACK PROBLEM

PY190200 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpts] President spokesman Carlos Atila has said that medical exams have indicated that President Joao Figueiredo will not need surgical treatment. However, he will receive medical treatment in Sao Paulo.

According to Atila, the president will work his normal schedule in Brasilia and Sao Paulo from 21 to 30 September. Atila also explained that the exams that Figueiredo was to undergo at the (?heart institute) next week have been canceled because they require physical exertion.

The Potuguese Welfare Hospital medical team headed by Dr Paulo Niemayer has issued the following report: The president of the Republic came to Sao Paulo to undergo a computerized tomographic exam of his spine. The exam revealed changes in spinal discs that are normal in a man of his age and that it is not necessary to resort to surgery. The president will have to undergo physical therapy treatment in a specialized clinic.

MILITARY WORRIED ABOUT 'REVANCHISM' UNDER NEVES

PY190215 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0015 GMT 19 Sep 84

[By Francisco Figueroa]

[Text] Brasilia, 18 Sep (EFE) -- General Joao Figueiredo is afraid that the democratic opposition may put the Brazilian military regime on trial if it gains access to power in the indirect presidential election scheduled for January 1985.

The Brazilian president told Social Democratic Party [PDS] Senator Moacyr Dalla that the election of the moderate Tancredo Neves, candidate of the Democratic Alliance [AD], "could unleash a revanchist process unprecedented in Brazilian history."

Figueiredo said that "Neves does not have enough strength to keep in check the revanchist drive of leftist groups and alien ideologies which influence the behavior of the candidate." The president clearly demonstrated the lack of trust prevailing among the military toward illegal Communist Party factions which support Neves and his transition program for a full-fledged democracy after 20 years of military rule.

Neves had promised the military that if he becomes president there will be "no revanchism" because his government "will be working for the furture." However, the military doubt Neves' power over the left, for example, on taking the initiative and installing a congressional committee to investigate the regime. They also fear that Neves, to repay the support given to his candidacy, could pave the way for the granting of legal status to banned left-wing parties which are currently operating through the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], a broad front which is the main opposition force.

The Brazilian military men feel a traditional aversion toward the communists, ever since in 1954 communist militants in the Armed Forces attempted to take over power in one of the bloodiest episodes of Brazilian contemporary history. One of the main tasks of the military during their 20 years in power was to eliminate the "domestic aggressor" (the left) in keeping with the national security doctrine outlined by the Superior War College.

Figueiredo did not forecast the reaction of the generals if faced with "revanchism," Senator Dalla said after his meeting with Figueiredo, which coincided with a meeting of the military High Command.

The official report was that the president discussed the "domestic political situation" with his six military ministers, but government sources indicated that the main issue was the harsh charges against the regime and its candidate Paulo Maluf, made at a demonstration in Goiania at which more than 300,000 people hailed Tancredo Neves.

The military ministers also discussed the proliferation of red flags and communist slogans at the first popular demonstration staged to support Neves, whose speech lashed out at the economic policy and recession and 20 years with deprivation of freedom, unemployment, misery, and social injustice.

According to the observers, the stirring up of the much feared "revanchism" could be a government maneuver aimed at curbing the wave of desertions among politicians who have ties with the regime. These politicians are deserting to the opposition because they disagree with Maluf, who is involved in scandals arising from the administrative corruption prevailing during his terms in office as mayor and later as governor of Sao Paulo.

Within the PDS government there is a dissident faction capable of ensuring that Neves will be elected president and polls indicate that he is indeed the favorite for the indirect elections which will handled through an Electoral College of 686 members on 15 January 1985.

The weekly VEJA reported this week that there is a destabilization campaign underway against Neves and that members of the Armed Forces are involved in it. According to this weekly, two sergeants, a captain, and a major were arrested by the police 1 month ago while plastering walls with posters bearing Brazilian Communist Party (PCN) slogans supporting Neves. A lieutenant colonel obtained the release of the officers and had the file on the case destroyed explaining that they were working for the Army Intelligence Center (CEX). VEJA also reported that two federal police officers "on duty" had been caught carrying Communist flags in Belo Horizonte, during a demonstration supporting Neves.

GALVEAS TERMS GATT MEETING 'VERY CONSTRUCTIVE'

FY180210 Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Today, upon closing the meeting of finance and commerce ministers of 15 Latin American member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] held in Rio de Janeiro, Brasilian Finance Minister Ernane Galveas stated that this meeting seeks a greater understanding between industrialized and developing countries.

According to Galveas, the 2-day meeting that discussed the problem of protectionist measures on international trade, was very productive.

[Begin Galveas recording] This meeting was really very productive, very constructive, and some have commented that it was probably the most important meeting aimed at making progress on the objectives, regarding international trade, set during the GATT meeting held in 1982. [end recording]

The finance minister stated that the main objective of the talks was to find a way of freeing up international trade as much as possible.

[Begin Galveas recording] It was a meeting during which we evaluated all the needs and problems of the great countries, especially the developing countries. We all pursue the same objective, that is, to free international trade as soon as possible without disregarding the specific interests of the developing countries. [end recording]

Galveas asserted that the reactivation of the world economy heavily depends on the expansion of international trade that, according to him, is very important for most developing countries.

GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel, on his part, urged the industrialized countries to eliminate the protectionist measures on imports of products from developing countries. He added that only with the lifting of these measures will the developing countries be able to solve their financial problems and increase their economic growth.

Further Report

PY182200 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 18 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Rio de Janeiro (Daily Post) -- Government ministers and officials from countries responsible for 95 percent of the world's trade met informally over the weekend to discuss easing barriers on international commerce.

"It is very important that the countries which care about world trade maintain a high level of commitment to straighten out the problems that have crept into the system over the last few years," U.S. Trade Representative William Brock said.

Diplomats said problems raised at the informal, open-agenda sessions gradually growing barriers to rich-country trade, often the "subtle protectionism" of trade standard requirements, and restrictions on exports by debt-burdened Third World nations.

Brock said the aim of the Rio meeting, like an earlier session in Washington, was to find common ground on major problems which have log-jammed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the 91-nation body which oversees world commerce.

GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel said the talks were a "very difficult process" combining technical issues with political will.

Dunkel termed current GATT rules as "very good" and said the problem was governments were not applying them.

He said he thought the current series of unofficial talks would produce more formal GATT sessions, but whether these were classed as a "new round" or merely ongoing negotiations of previous working programs was not important.

Host Finance Minister Ernane Galveas of Brazil said the basic aim of the meeting was to look at the "future of world trade and its development, both in the overall sense and in relation to trade between rich countries and developing nations."

Brock said the United States had not been singled out for attack by poorer nations present for putting up barriers to trade. "There have been no critical remarks made about any individual countries," he said.

Brock said the United States had shown a "strong commitment" to maintaining liberal access for developing nations and that its record was better than any other major industralized nation. "We take over half the developing world's manufacturing exports," he said. "There has never been anything like the growth in Third World sales to the United States that there has been over the last 12 months," he said.

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL PRAISES TIES WITH PRC, THAILAND

PY142110 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Economy Under Secretary Jorge Valenzuela has said that Chile's commercial relations with the PRC are excellent and that those with Thailand have excellent prospects.

The seventh meeting of the Chilean-PRC joint economic commission and the second meeting of the Chilean-PRC technical scientific joint commission have been held in Beijing. The Chilean delegation to those meetings was headed by Economy Under Secretary Jorge Valenzuela and included representatives of the public and private sectors. Valenzuela noted the warm welcome that the PRC Government and people gave the Chilean delegation.

The delegation held talks at a high-ranking level over the Latin American economic situation and that of Chile in particular. According to Valenzuela, the PRC authorities expressed their interest in cooperating with Chile within the framework of the United Nations.

Regarding the relationship with Thailand, the joint commission has decided to increase the volume of trade exchange from $2.5 million to $5 million next year. Valenzuela noted that Thailand is an important commercial intermediary because of its connection with other countries in the Far East. He also said that Thai businessmen have voiced their interest in participating in the next (?international fair in Santiago).

It has also been decided to create a warehouse for Thai products in the free port of Iquique to allow its products to enter the Latin American continent through that port.

POLITICIAN SAYS GOVERNMENT LACKS SUPPORT

PA171429 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 10 Sep 84 p A16

[By Carlos Silva Valero]

[Excerpts] Enrique Silva Cimma, president of the Radical Party of Chile, has said: General Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship is considerably deteriorated by an obvious lack of civilian support. For the time being it keeps itself in power only by the homogenous support of the Armed Forces.

On the eve of the 11th anniversary of constitutional President Salvador Allende's overthrow, which will be marked this Tuesday, the image of Chileans is that of a profoundly discontented people due to a lack of democratic freedom and the "hideous economic crisis." The political leader made this statement during an exclusive interview with EL NACIONAL.

Silva Cimma pointed out that the military regime's deterioration is evident in the ever, increasing number of human rights violations. These violations increased twofold during the past year, according to estimates from independent organizations such as Amnesty International and the Solidarity Vicariate, which is church affilated.

Another evil that is undermining the Pinochet government is the economic chaos of the free market military administration that has brought about unemployment, inflation, and an increase in Chile's short-term foreign debt to unprecedented levels.

However, the Third World's political history shows that no dictatorship has been toppled without the Armed Forces' support. In the end, this is accomplished through social mobilization.

Hence, Silva Cimma said that each Chilean political sector must for the time being put aside sectarian interests. He said that "all political forces have the duty of focusing attention on a defined and united effort aimed at a sole objective: a return to democracy.

The Radical Party president pointed out that the Argentine democratic example and the calling to November elections in Uruguay and January elections in Brazil are suffocating Pinochet's military regime. Moreover, concern in the United States for the violation of human rights applies some pressure on the de facto government in Santiago.

Another indication that the dictatorship is weakening is the fact that the National Party, a right-wing party, withdrew its support for Pinochet 1 and 1/2 months ago and is seeking talks with the democratic opposition.

Talks between the opposition and government have been at a standstill for a year and Pinochet, who is trying to perpetuate himself in power as no other ruler in Chilean history has done before, would hardly agree to a political opening.

The Chilean opposition rules out any talks with Pinochet representatives. It proposes talks with the government junta, which carries out legislative duties, as this is the only group that could agree to a constitutional amendment cutting short Pinochet's rule.

Silva Cimma said: "We repudiate a law of political parties because it is a trap to prevent the existence of such organizations. He charged that such a law complements the 1980 Consitution that outlaws parties deemed unacceptable to the military regime.

The Radical Party president also said that the Constitution that Pinochet had approved through a fraudulent plebiscite contains a mechanism making it unamendable. It only takes 15 government senators to prevent any amendment from passing and according to the Constitution, the executive can appoint 12 of those senators.

The law would only apply to the Group of Five which supports Pinochet, because the Democratic Alliance and the People's Democratic Movement, which gathers the left wing, said that they would prefer to go underground.

EDITORIAL PRAISES REAGAN COPPER DECISION

FY141905 Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 8 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] The decision of the President of the United States not to restrict Chilean copper imports reveals that Ronald Reagan is a statesman. Not just anyone in government is a statesman, because this qualification only fits those who are capable of rising above circumstances and facing problems with an eye to the future.

President Reagan demonstrates that the great nation to the north is aware that its role in international politics demands that it weigh the political impact of the measures it takes. Therefore, it is to be expected that this decision will have a bearing on future negotiations to be made in the context of the new international economic order now being sought.

The important fact now is that our country will be able to export its copper without any kind of restrictions and, consequently, that it will continue to meet its international commitments with the same responsibility it has always had. Consequently, also, the U.S. President's decision will help to blunt the recessionary process and to reduce employment to a more tolerable level.

This outcome proves that well-planned actions are generally successful. The performance of the team in accordance with the demands of its mission leads to the conclusion that Chile can act on the international stage without being doomed in advance, as we have been fatalistically led to believe.

The solidarity received from the other Latin American countries should demand that the Chilean Foreign Ministry redouble its efforts in order to correct some anomalous situations existing with some of those countries. For instance, the case of Mexico should be reviewed in light of the new developments,because nothing can justify the lack of even consular ties with that country.

The pragmatism nowadays prevailing in so many aspects of the national affairs should replace the emotional positions that have been adopted in the area of relations with other countries.

In sum, the economic, political, and social ramifications of the measure that has just been adopted by the U.S. President will echo beyond what a mere financial outlook can let us see.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ICELAND -- Iceland has approved the appointment of Mariano Fontecilla as concurrent Chilean ambassador to that country and to Finland. [Summary] [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 26 Aug 84 p 4 PY]

ECUADORAN, PARAGUAYAN MILITARY PARTICIPATION -- Ecuadoran and Paraguayan military delegations are going to attend the anniversary of Chilean independence from 16 to 21 September. The Ecuadoran military delegation will be headed by the commander of the Army, General Manuel Albuja Albuja, and the Paraguayan delegation will be headed by General Eduardo Sanchez Insfran, commander of the III Corps. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Sep 84 PY]

COMMISIONING OF DESTROYER, SUBMARINE -- Navy Commander Admiral Toribio Merino received the destroyer Cochrane that has just arrived from Great Britain in Valparaiso. This new vessel that has been commissioned into the Chilean fleet is equipped with surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles as well as four 4.5 inch guns. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 84 PY] Valparaiso, 1 Sep (AFP) -- Today the war submarine Thomson, recently built in FRG shipyards, was incorporated into the Chilean Navy. The vessel has a 1.185 ton displacement capacity, is fitted with with torpedo tubes, and can sail at 22 knots under water and at 10 knots on the surface. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1611 GMT 1 Sep 84 PY]

INDEPENDENCE DAY BONUS -- The legislative branch has approved the independence day bonus promised by President Augusto Pinochet. This bonus will be granted to the public sector and to those employees who are not under the collective bargaining system. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Sep 84 PY]

BETANCUR, SHLAUDEMAN HOLD TALKS ON CONTADORA

PA181736 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1314 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota, 17 Sep (EFE) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Harry Shlaudeman, roving U.S. ambassador for Central America, agreed today in pointing out that "Contadora is the path for understanding in the strife-torn region."

After 2 hours of dialogue during an unexpected visit by President Ronald Reagan's representative to Bogota, he termed the "Contadora Document encouraging."

"Although I am not familiar with the final text of the group (Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia), I know that it is a document that has had the most favorable reaction on the part of the governments of the area," Shlaudeman stated.

He announced that the United States in its talks with Nicaragua has taken note of "Contadora because it is the path of understanding to secure a total peace in Central America."

Shlaudeman stated that "The tone of Contadora has prevailed in the talks between the United States and Nicaragua in Manzanillo (Mexico).

For his part, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo said that "the dialogue between President Betancur and Mr Shlaudeman revolved around the Contadora Document presented to the world a week ago."

He described the talks as "very fruitful," and added that the Contadora Document will be signed by the parties in conflict on 15 October.

Shlaudeman arrived unexpectedly in Bogota this afternoon, after visiting Venezuela, where he discussed the same topics with President Jaime Lusinchi and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul.

In Bogota the White House envoy refused, however, to say anything about the electoral process in Nicaragua and said that "that is a matter on which I will abstain from stating an opinion."

Shlaudeman, according to a Colombian Foreign Ministry source, will remain overnight in Bogota and leave early tomorrow for Central America.

NETHERLANDS MINISTER PRAISES PEACE EFFORTS

PA181907 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Bogota -- Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van de Broek today praised Colombia's achievements, through the Contadora Group, regarding the Central American situation, and asserted his government's full support for these efforts. The foreign minister met with President Belisario Betancur at Narino Palace, as part of his official activities in the city. The meeting also included Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, Netherlands Ambassador Eduard Roell, Colombian Ambassador to the Netherlands Fernando Landazabal Reyes, and (Petrus Hans van Sen), director of the Netherlands Western Hemisphere Department.

During a meeting with journalists, after leaving Narino Palace, he said he was pleased to have talked with the president, which mainly referred to Contadora and the two governments' desire to strengthen mutual relations. He revealed that they also discussed the upcoming meeting of foreign ministers in Costa Rica, which will take place in 2 weeks, with the attendance of EEC member-countries.

Van den Broek also said that, during his visit, he will establish the necessary contacts to strengthen trade exchange on coffee, telecommunications, and air services, and the creation of mixed organizations between the two countries.

ANDEAN GROUP COUNTRIES PLAN JOINT SATELLITE

PA190319 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Sep 84 p 9 B

[By Fabiola Beltran]

[Text] Yesterday, the Colombian Government admitted that the earth's stationary orbit is congested and that 85 percent of the South American orbital arch is occupied or reserved by countries that are not located in that area of the continent, mainly the United States, which occupies 82 percent.

This information was revealed by National Enterprise for Telecommunications [Telecom] President Herman Gonzalez Sorzano, and Gerardo Mesias, chief of Telecom's international affairs office. They revealed that according to calculations, the probable access of South American countries to that space is only 13 percent.

They said that in view of this situation, Colombia has exerted pressure at the Union for International Telecommunications, UIT, to have the current occupation of the orbital arch discussed at the international conference on space services in the earth's stationary orbit which has been scheduled for August 1985.

At the conference, the Colombian commission will also demand that the South American orbit segment be defined between grade 58, located on its limits with Ecuador, and 128 east, over the Pacific Ocean.

The commission will also discuss "Colombia's problems with the United States which began when the latter arbitrarily changed the orbit of its Usasat 8B satellite, which had been originally scheduled to be at grade 62 west, to grade 72 west over Colombian territory, thus violating the existing procedures of the telecommunications regulation and ignoring the Colombian thesis on the earth's stable orbit." Colombia has contributed this issue to the agenda that will be discussed at next year's meeting.

The Telecom officials' statements were issued within the framework of a forum on "the future world of television" which was held yesterday at the Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada Convention Center. The forum, organized by the National Association of Advertisers, ANDA, included the participation of Communications Minister Nohemi Sanin, who referred to the draft bill for the reorganization of National Institute of Radio and Television [Inravision] and television companies, which was presented at the ministers' council meeting on Tuesday.

Reorganization of the Television Systems

The draft bill will change Inravision into a state-owned organization that works for the people so that it is not arbitrarily mismanaged or altered by each new administration.

The government official said that the new organization foresees the creation of four divisions:

A national television council, as the primary division, which would include the government's participation, but not as a majority of the council in case a decision comes up for adoption. The council would be in charge of the television programs and bids.

A commission to supervise television; it would be in charge of controlling the quality of all of the services, the defense of citizens' rights, and copyrights. The commission would be comprised of representatives of different union and professional organizations.

An administrative board, with a minority government representation. Lastly, a director of the institute appointed for a fixed term. He would not be the president's agent and his appointment or removal would not be a presidential decision.

The Andean Satellite

The forum on the future of television also discussed the feasibility of a joint satellite for the Andean Group countries.

The president of Telecom said that since the organization's financial capabilities were not enough to launch a Colombian satellite, the plans were postponed. The decision was made to begin surveys to start a joint project with member countries of the Association of Andean State Telecommunications Enterprises, ASETA.

A decision on this project, which is scheduled to begin operations in 1991 or 1992, will be adopted late in September during a meeting of communications ministers from the area.

ASETA President Jaime Aguilera explained that as a first contribution to the project called Condor and to gain joint experiences, Bolivarian countries will jointly lease Intelsat channels as of 1985. The organization is used by Andean Pact countries to develop their international communications. According to Aguilera, this first initiative represents economic advantages for all ASETA members.

The Condor project's operating range would be concentrated on the group's five countries and it would reserve the orbit positions where the satellite would be placed at the UIT. There would be one position at grade 74 (Colombia) and two more at grades 77.5 and 89 in Ecuador.

According to the ASETA directorate member, investment costs for 1987 would total $309 million, taking into consideration that the satellite will have 24 responder beacons.

GUATEMALA, SPAIN TO SIGN DIPLOMATIC PROTOCOL

PA180109 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0045 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota, 17 Sep (EFE) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo today announced the definite unblocking of diplomatic relations between Spain and Guatemala, broken since 31 January 1980.

"Next Saturday, 22 September, Bogota will host the signing of the protocol renewing Spanish-Guatemalan diplomatic relations," Ramirez Ocampo announced.

The Colombian foreign minister also announced the arrival in Bogota next Saturday of the foreign ministers of Guatemala and Spain, Fernando Diaz Andrade and Fernando Moran, respectively.

COLORADO CONVENTIONERS PETITION JUNTA ON POST

PY182355 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 18 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] The distribution of posts to be carried out by the Colorado Party government junta tomorrow has created great expectations. Mario Abdo Benitez, supporters are still in this capital awaiting a reply to their petition. Meantime, President General Alfredo Stroessner this morning was invited to attend the first session of the government junta.

Most of the 339 conventioneers, who signed the petition for Mario Abdo Benitez to be promoted to vice president of the Colorado Party governmeny junta, are still in this capital awaiting the distribution of posts by Colorado Party authorities. Tomorrow's government junta session will be presided over by Senator Ramon E. Reverchon, in his capacity as president of the previous convention, will submit the file with the background of the aforementioned petition to the junta.

Authorized sources of the government junta had stated that the preliminary session of the new government junta will take place at 1700 tomorrow and at this time the posts will be distributed as stipulated in the Colorado Party statutes. It was also disclosed that there is close communication and coordination between the conventioneers of the interior and of the capital regarding the course of action to be taken once the distribution of posts is disclosed by the government junta. Some conventioneers of the interior have even stated that they will hold a press conference in order to inform the public on the attitude they will adopt. This press conference could be held in the next few hours.

Those who support Mario Abdo Benitez' promotion decided to remain in the capital in view of the rumor which circulated during the past few days that the Colorado Party Executive Board will be formed as follows: president, Juan R. Chaves; first vice president, Sabino A. Montanaro; second vice president, Ruben Stanley; third vice president, Adan Godoy Jimenez.

According to one of the conventioneers, "this rumor obviously contradicts the petition submitted by the majority, since 339 of 498 conventioneers signed the request in the belief that the majority rules in a democracy. Moreover, the National Republican Association (Colorado Party) has always preached that it is an association of free men and that it must always accept the majority's opinion."

A rumor is also circulating among those who support the president's private secretary that they could resort to Article No 3 of the Colorado Party statutes which provides for an extraordinary assembly "in the case when 30 party precincts support the reasons for an assembly. Should the government junta approve the petition, the party precincts that have made the request may, 15 days later, publish their petition in the newspapers."

This morning Juan Ramon Chavez, president of the Senate and of the Colorado Party government junta, together with Sabino Augusto Montanaro, invited President General Alfredo Stroessner to attend the first government junta session to be held tomorrow and during which the posts will be distributed.

PERU: UNDERSTANDING REACHED WITH U.S. ON FLIGHTS

PY171725 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0200 17 Sep 84

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Excerpt] The Peruvian tourist industry has been seriously affected by the suspension of flights between Peru and the United States. However, we can tell you that there is a memorandum of understanding between the two parties, which among other things states that Peruvian airlines will be able to operate up to 16 weekly round trips with narrow-fuselage planes, or planes with a similar type of fuselage. Three of these flights will be able to operate beyond Miami, to Madrid, on a weekly basis.

The United States has also been granted 16 weekly round trips, 11 of which will be able to continue to other points beyond Peru. Flights between Lima and Buenos Aires will operate with no stops, and will not exceed two flights weekly. We hope that this will be the beginning of a good agreement.

FOREIGN, ECONOMY MINISTERS RETURN FROM ARGENTINA

PY181524 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0602 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Sandro Mariategui and Economy Minister Jose Benavides returned on 16 September to Lima after participating in the Mar del Plata meeting. At the airport, Mariategui told journalists that the meeting served to confirm that the Consensus of Cartagena is a going concern and to reiterate Latin American solidarity regarding the debt problem. It was also determined that the countries of our region will continue the consultations when they are deemed necessary. He also stated that in Mar del Plata the need for strengthening the dialogue between debtors and creditors was reaffirmed and that it is essential that the governments of industrialized nations be invited to participate in direct political negotiations during the first 6 months of 1985.

PERCOVICH: NO EVIDENCE OF LIBYAN SUPPORT

PY181550 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0441 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 17 Sep (EFE) -- Peruvian Interior Minister Luis Percovich today said that there is no evidence of Libya's alleged support of the subversive Shining Path guerrilla group.

The minister was consulted about a statement by General Luis Cisneros, who served as interior minister during the previous military regime and as war minister under the current government until 1982. Gen Cisneros' statement was today published by the magazine CARETAS.

Gen Cisneros, who currently does not hold any post within the Army or the government, told CARETAS that Shining Path subversive activity "is financed in different ways" and that "Libya has a lot to do with it."

Gen Cisneros added that "Libya is cooperating with Peruvian subversion along with some European countries and Dutch and Belgian groups. On one occasion, we learned financing was obtained from these groups. Funds are channeled mainly through foreign foundations, but this is done in a concealed manner so it is impossible to detect how they are assigned."

Gen Cisneros said that he was not accusing "any country in particular but rather some organizations," because "money does not have an ideology but you will always find capitalists and communists running after it."

Minister Percovich also rejected Cisneros' statement on the conduct of the anti-subversive fight by saying that "subversion must be repressed in keeping with the law." Percovich concluded that Cisneros' vows were personal.

COUNCIL PROTESTS DETENTION OF INDIAN LEADERS

PY131453 Paris AFP in Spanish 2321 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 12 Sep (AFP) -- The South American Indian Council [Consejo Indio de Sud America -- CISA] charged here today that leaders of Peruvian and Chilean Indian organizations have been detained by the Peruvian police in Lima and falsely accused of committing terrorist actions.

The CISA, which is a member of the Indian Peoples World Council [Consejo Mundial de Pueblos Ingidenas] and recognized by the United Nations, reported that Salvador Palomino Flores, director of the magazine PUEBLO INDIO, published in Lima, and Juan Necolqueo, leader of Chilean Mapuche Craftsmen and Farmers Association, were detained in the Jesus Maria neighbourhood of Lima on 7 September.

The CISA denied that these Indian leaders are linked with terrorism, and it has also denied reports that link Necolqueo to spying activities.

The CISA has asked President Fernando Belaunde to personally mediate for the release of Palomino and Necolqueo.

SHINING PATH SPREADS DEATH, HUNGER IN AYACUCHO

PY17845 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0742 GMT 15 Sep 84

[By Carlos Lareau]

[Text] Ayacucho, 15 Sep (EFE) -- In addition to the discovery last Friday of 13 new bodies and the dispersed remains of at least 9 more in different parts of this department, there is now a growing number of refugees affected by hunger.

The terrorist actions of the last 2 months, in which the Shining Parth violently attacked several peasant communities, have caused several families to flee toward military and police garrisons, leaving the fields without workers. Therefore, it is feared that the poor harvest in the upcoming months will bring the scourge of hunger.

In Huanta, 60 km northeast of Ayacucho, over 150 people have taken refuge near the municipal stadium where the Marine Infantry has its base of operations.

The peasants, including several children, came from Pampacancha, a small settlement that late last August was attacked by Shining Path guerrillas, who killed 40 people.

In addition, a group of refugees from Miccaira and Laimina are living under poor conditions in a rundown building in Huanta.

The peasants are directly affected by the situation created in the Peruvian central mountain ranges. A community leader of the area said that their alternative is either to flee or "stay to die at the hands of the terrucos (terrorists)."

In the last few weeks peasants from different communities have been attacked by Shining Path guerrillas in reprisal for their efforts to organize a defense.

The majority of the small rural communities do not have permanent military or police protection. This protection is basically concentrated in Huanta and in the capital of Ayacucho, 575 km southeast of Lima.

Many settlements have revived the traditional peasant "rounds" by which the peasants patrol the outskirts of their towns to protect their familites, houses, fields, and livestock from terrorists much the same as was done to prevent cattle thefts.

Some of these "rounds" armed with machetes, spears, and the traditional Andean "Huaraca", a sling that peasants use with deadly precision, have confronted Shining Path members and captured alleged terrorists, who were handed over to the officials.

This was the case in Pacocro and Chulcupampa, where 17 peasants died on 10 September and over 50 houses were set on fire in reprisal for the "rounds."

In Ayacucho doxens of families from settlements in the mountains have sought refuge in the Nazareno neighborhood located in the hills surrounding this city of 70,000 inhabitants.

So far only the local church and some private citizens have provided help to the refugees. However, the government has announced that this weekend 8,000 kg of food, medicine, and clothing will be distributed.

Ayacucho University sources and civic officials have also reported that thousands of people have emigrated to other departments seeking security and work.

Because a census and statistics cannot be compiled, it is impossible to know how many families have in the last 2 years fled Ayacucho Department, which in 1981 had 500,000 inhabitants.

Hundreds of people from Ayacucho have settled in the coastal region of Ica seeking work in the cotton plantations; in Huancayo, a city in the central mountain range; and in the new agricultural areas in the jungle.

The war, which has been devastating the Peruvian Andes since 1980, is also threatening to bring hunger into the mountains. Sources of the Agriculture Ministry in Ayacucho have indicated to EFE that the small-size agricultural production campaign this year was a "disaster" due to insecurity and abandonment.

Out of the 5,000 irrigated hectares in the department, only 280 have been cultivated. The same has happened in the wheat-producing areas of the northern region, where the harvest was much less than expected.

The director of an influential Peruvian magazine who recently witnessed the situation in Ayacucho said that potato, corn, wheat, and animal food production this year will be much less than previous years and will "create real hunger."

This region of 60,000 square km, which is made up of three departments and has been under military control since 1982, has traditionally been the poorest and most backward of Peru.

In the opinion of many people, as a result of ancestral misery violence has broken the poor balance that allowed survival and the scourge of permanent war, hunger, and insecurity are an every day thing.

CIVIC UNION CONVENTION APPROVES PLATFORM

PY180256 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0125 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Sep (EFE) -- The convention of the Uruguayan Social Christian Party, the Civic Union, today approved a proposed government program that provides for a reduction of military and police personnel in order to be able to allocate a larger portion of the budget to the education and health sectors.

According to the figures cited by the Uruguayan politicians, who are getting ready to take part in the 25 November elections, staffing in the Interior and Defense Ministry has increased threefold since the Armed Forces took power in 1973. It is also estimated that almost 60 percent of the state's resources have been channeled, during the 11-year dictatorship, to areas linked to "national defense."

The Civic Union, in its government program, proposes to redistribute the excess military and police personnel to productive sectors.

The party's government program also includes a chapter which asserts that the military and police salaries will be similar to those of the rest of the population; as a consequence they will no longer enjoy some of the privileges obtained under the dictatorship, especially regarding social security fringe benefits.

The Civic Union Party president, former Deputy Humberto Ciganda, today told EFE that the party's political program mainly provides for the participation of the people in the country's democratic life. In Ciganda's opinion this means that the Uruguayan people will have a greater participation, not only through elections but through more direct and coordinated action.

The convention of the Civic Union also voiced its decision to achieve a "generous and ample amnesty", but not an unrestricted one.

The assembly also supported a motion by presidential candidate Juan Vicente Chiarino, who stated that "a person who violated someone else's right to live cannot be treated under the same conditions as a person who was arrested for his political beliefs."

The Civic Union also states that those members of guerrilla groups as well as members of the dictatorship who have committed murder in terrorist actions or torture sessions cannot benefit from an unrestricted amnesty.

The leftist coalition Broad Front and a sector of the National Party (Blanco), headed by arrested leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, believe that the democratic government that will take over on 1 March 1985 should approve an amnesty law free of any restrictions. The Colorados and now the Civic Union believe that the amnesty should not include murderers.

Should two of the four parties participating in the November elections win, at least some 150 Tupamaro members charged with homicide or complicity in cases of murder will not be released. Nor will those military officers found guilty of torturing prisoners benefit from the amnesty law.

SEREGNI RECEIVED BY ARGENTINE PRESIDENT

PY180130 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] General Liber Seregni has said that his interview with President Raul Alfonsin was very positive and that it will serve to promote bilateral relations in the future. The Broad Front leader was received by the Argentine president at the Olivos official residence.

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA180339 Paris AFP in Spanish 2256 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Caracas, 17 Sep (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte today said that he has come to learn from Venezula the path that his war-torn country must follow in order to achieve democracy.

Venezuela's social democratic president, in an informal speech, stressed the democratic role of his country's Armed Forces and emphasized Venezuela's "fervor" and "considerable commitment" to the restoration of democracy on the continent. He also spoke of Venezuela's conduct within these concepts, of its efforts within the peacemaking Contadora Group, whose Peace and Cooperation Document has been accepted by Guatemala and Costa Rica.

Duarte said here that El Salvador supports the principles of the document, but before granting its definite support will await the amendment of "technical aspects" which he did not specify.

Lusinchi noted Duarte's "serious responsibility" in the establishment of a "new dimension" in El Salvador of "democracy with liberty and social justice."

Duarte, who confessed that he considers Venezuela his second home, expressed gratitude for the support that Caracas has always given the countries struggling for democracy, especially "to El Salvador in the most difficult moments of our history, when we are crossing the threshold of dictatorship in order to see the rebirth of democracy."

"I now have to face the difficult task of leading my people on this difficult path. Upon listening to our two national anthems, I thought that my best words would be a combination of some phrases from the anthems," he said. "In the Salvadoran anthem we begin by saying: 'Let us greet the profound fatherland,' which is an effort to seek harmony, justice, and liberty. 'Let us greet the brave people,' the Venezuelan national anthem says. I have learned the lesson that Caracas has given me," he concluded.

Meets With Lusinchi, Press

PA181928 Paris AFP in Spanish 1828 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Caracas, 18 Sep (AFP) -- El Salvador agrees with the Document on Peace and Cooperation prepared by the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Columbia) "but most probably there will be some revision," Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte commented here today after meeting with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi.

Duarte explained that before signing the document, which has already been approved by Costa Rica and Guatemala, his government sets the following "fundamental conditions:" "The Contadora process should be of a multilateral rather than bilateral nature, and it should be implemented in an overall, equal, and simultaneous manner."

The Central American leader, who arrived yesterday in Caracas for an official 3-day visit, met with Lusinchi for 2 hours in Miraflores Palace. After the meeting, he told newsmen that with his Venezuelan counterpart he had reviewed "the problems of Central America, Contadora, and the support that Venezuela is currently giving to the problems of that region."

"For my part I told him that I was completely willing to continue in this effort by the Contadora Group to find peace," he stressed. Duarte also asked Lusinchi for the necessary support of both his government and people in order "to finally head for democracy."

Commenting on the departure of foreign advisers from that region of conflict, he emphatically asserted: "We agree that all of them should leave, not just a few."

Regarding disarmament, he explained that it would be ideal if there were a balance among all the countries, rather than one of them having more weapons than the other four combined."

Asked about eventual foreign interference in his administration, Duarte flatly answered, "No."

"My policy is clear and independent from any international interference. Anything said abroad lacks truth. Do not forget that the current leftist strategy calls for weakening my image and my policy throughout the world," he said.

Duarte said that before leaving Venezuela tomorrow he will sign with Lusinchi "a joint declaration on the subjects I have just mentioned. The foreign ministers are currently drafting this declaration. "

As for his country's current situation, he said that "it is not a military war, but a political confrontation, and as such it includes international, economic, social, political, and military factors."

"Each of these factors affects the process. Now, if one views it from a military standpoint, at certain moments the guerrilla forces have taken the initiative and have acted using the element of surprise, but at present the Armed Forces have the initiative," Duarte said finally.

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR -- Alberto Zalamea Costa, new Colombian ambassador to Venezuela, has arrived in the country and will be presenting his credentials to the Venezuelan president. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 4 Sep 84 p 15 PA]

OIL EXPORT VOLUME -- Venezuelan Petroluem, Inc, PDVSA, has issued a communique to report that the volume of oil exported averaged 1,502 million barrels daily, of which 1.006 million were crude and 496,000 refined. The communique also says that the average daily production conformed to what OPEC had established and to the PDVSA program. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 23 Aug 84 p 1 PA]

PROVEN OIL RESERVES -- Meneven, an affiliate of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc (PDVSA), has registered proven oil reserves of 1.1 billion barrels from the Orinoco strip as of 30 June 1984. In the same period, Meneven drilled a total of 100 wells. At the end of the first 6 months of 1984 the crude reserves of the company were 3.6 billion barrels, which represents 97 percent of the estimated total for the end of 1984. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 29 Aug 84 p 2 PA]

INCREASE IN GASOLINE PRICES -- Caracas, 14 Sep (AFP) -- Venezuelan Petroluem, Inc (PDVSA) today announced an increase in the prices of residual oil and gasoline. The price of unleaded gasoline was increase by $.02 a gallon and that of leaded gasoline by $.01 a gallon. The price of residual oil with 0.3, 2.6, and 2.2 percent sulfur content was increased by $.25 a barrel and that with 1 percent sulfur content was increased by $.85 barrel. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0330 GMT 15 Sep 84 PA]

DE LA MADRID VIEWS CONTADORA EFFORTS, CUBAN TIES

PA182342 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 15 Sep 84 p 3

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 14 Sep (PRELA) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado has described his country's relations with Cuba as "excellent" and asserted that "his administration is firmly determined to strengthen and develop all aspects of these relations even further."

De la Madrid, 49, who has governed the destiny of the Mexican people for 21 months, granted a wide-ranging and exclusive interview to PRELA during which his government's foreign policy was discussed.

The Simpson-Mazzoli bill that has been submitted to the U.S. Congress, which may cause thousands of Mexicans and Mexican-Americans to lose their jobs or to leave the United States, was one of the topics discussed. The president said, "We are watching this legislative process with great interest in Mexico because the phenomenon of migration has been a constant element in our bilateral relations due to our geographic proximity and our differenct levels of development, which is nothing new or exclusive to either country."

When asked if there was any truth in recent U.S. media reports that Mexico has changed its policy on Central America, De la Madrid said: "News reports stating that there has been a change of course in Mexico's foreign policy are due, at best, to a lack of careful analysis and to rather unfortunate and often misguided interpretations of actions taken in keeping with our country's foreign policy." He stressed, however, that the foreign policy of all countries must keep pace with changes and new developments on the international scene.

In Mexico's case, a consistent policy not only responds to external changes, but is also based on principles, doctrines, and guidelines that give it solidity and a framework for implementation. There has been no change in these fundamental principles," [quotation marks as published] he asserted. He made it clear that his government has constantly adhered to these guidelines in its Central American policy, which is reflected through the peace negotiations "that we undertook over 1 and 1/2 years ago within the framework of the Contadora Group."

"Instead of taking an idealistic approach, the Mexican Government's contribution has consisted of taking a realistic position in view of the foreseeable consequences of a generalized conflict in Central America. Together with Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, our peace efforts and search for political solutions to the conflicts in the region cannot be achieved through the use of arms," the president said. He added that Mexico and the other member countries of the Contadora Group have promoted peace in the area, but noted that it must not be overlooked that "the success or failure of the negotiations fundamentally depends on the political will of the Central American government." De la Madrid stated that Mexico has repeatedly emphasized the negative effects for Central America that may result from anything that "promotes military actions either directly or through the presence of foreign military forces in the area."

We also asked him for his views on Cuban President Fidel Castro's repeated statements of support for the Contadora Group and for a peaceful settlement of the Central American conflict. "Undoubtedly, one of the main achievements of the efforts within the framework of the Contadora Group, in most cases, as the most adequate to find viable and lasting solutions to the problems plaguing the Central American region," he answered. [sentence as published]

SEPULVEDA EXTOLS CONTADORA PEACE EFFORTS, RESULTS

PA181631 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0339 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Sep (EFE) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda stressed today that the negotiations that have been conducted by the Contadora Group have brought the goals of "accord and cooperation for economic and social development" closer to achievement.

In a speech before Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, Sepulveda said that the fruits obtained by the Contadora Group cannot be denied and stressed that one of them is the Peace Document that has been submitted to the Central American countries for consideration. The Mexican foreign secretary said that the Contadora Document contains the necessary elements for a "worthy and viable agreement to conciliate the various interests of the countries in the region." The activities of the Contadora Group began on 9 January 1982, when Colombia, Mexico, Panamg, and Venezuela decided to join efforts in order to achieve a peaceful settlement of the problems plaguing the Central American countries, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala.

Sepulveda said that there is optimism that the Central American governments, "which are chiefly responsible for the reestablishment of peaceful conditions, will soon undertake the legal commitments embodied in the Contadora Document." He noted that the matters included in the Contadora Document have resulted from the political will of the Central American nations and from "the proposals that were made during the intensive process of dialogue and negotiation conducted by Contadora for several months."

Sepulveda remarked that the members of the Contadora Group have "insisted on the important role that must be played by the countries that have ties with the interests in the region so the document may be fully and promptly adopted to stop the trend toward war." Sepulveda did not identify the countries that have "ties with and interests in" the Central American region but the United States, Cuba, and Soviet Union have been mentioned on other occasions.

The Australian foreign minister said that "the solution (to the Central American problems) lies in reform and reconciliation, not violence and repression."

FEDERAL DISTRICT HEAD RECEIVES SOVIET

F1181245 Mexico City NOTIMEX In Spanish 0117 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Ramon Aguirre, chief of the Federal District Department, today received the delegation of Soviet lawmakers that is visiting Mexico and attending the Mexico-USSR interparliamentary meeting. The visiting legislators, headed by Deputy Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov, member of the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke with Ramon Aguirre about the solutions found for problems of the capital.

The Soviet delegation was accompanied by the ambassador of the USSR in Mexico, Rostislav Aleksandrovich Sergeyev, and by Deputy Luis Danton Rodriguez, president of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

OPINIONS DIVIDED OVER CLOSING OF SCHOOL

PA180313 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Sep 84 p 12A

[Article by Roberto Eisenmann, Jr: "The School of the Americas and Our National Interests"]

[Text] Opinions are divided with regard to the controversy about whether the School of the Americas should stay in Panama. On the one hand are the pragmatists, who view the issue in terms of the amount of dollars that the school funnels into Panama's economy, especially in the Province of Colon, which has been hardest hit by the economic crisis. On the other hand are those who, with ardent nationalism drenched in patriotic zeal, demand that the school be closed.

We consider ourselves very patriotic while possessing some capacity for the practical, and we believe the matter should be viewed in the light of only one consideration: Panama's national interests. In that light, we have weighed all arguments as follows:

Precedents: The Panama Canal treaty is the product of negotiations between a small, feeble country under an illegitimate government and the world's most powerful nation. Although there is no question that the treaty is unfavorable to Panama, it is nevertheless a fait accompli. One of its stipulations is that the School of the Americas will close on 1 October unless the parties negotiate otherwise. If for any reason or in any way Panama accepted a change in the deadline agreed to in the treaty, it would in effect reopen negotiations, secret negotiations between the two countries' armies, of those clauses of the treaty, already unfavorable to Panama, that are most beneficial to the United States. Therefore, based on our national interests, the school should be closed on the agreed upon date.

The Move Toward Democratic Institutions: It is no secret that [former National Guard chief] Ruben Dario Paredes and, subsequently, Commander Manuel Antonio Noriega arranged, behind the people's backs, to continue operating the School of the Americas under a new, masked facade. It is time that Panamanians demanded that our northern neighbors and friends show a minimum of respect for this countries's citizens. Americans friends: This little isthmus is a country, not a military camp. It is one thing for the United States and "its boys" to mock Panamanian citizens by holding "elections" and establishing "pseudo-democracies," and it is something totally different to ask the United States to continue trampling our citizens' rights. Because it is in the national interests to demand respect for the process of democratization of our institutions, the School of the Americas should be closed on the agreed upon date.

Importance and Symbolism of its Location: I fail to understand why the United States deems it important to continue operating the school in Panama. Why not in Florida? The students' transportation expenses? Since when have Latin American armies had problems budgeting their transportation expenses? A friend of mine asked jokingly, yet in earnest: Is it perhaps because of the widespread access that the media enjoys in the United States? Are they afraid of scheduling courses such as "Elementary Torture 101"? The United States may place symbolic significance in maintaining the school in Panama. However, the matter is also tremendously symbolic for Panama, and symbols are very important elements in the life of a country. For symbolic reasons that are in our national interests, the School of the Americas should be closed on the agreed upon date.

Economic Reasons: The closing of the School of the Americas will undoubtedly entail a financial loss, which we imagine the treaty negotiators took into consideration when when they demanded that such a clause be included. Also, we must keep in mind that in only 15 years the country will lose $178 million each year and 5,600 jobs when the U.S. forces stationed in Panama leave, in accordance with treaty stipulations. The school issue is only the beginning of a problem that all Panamanians must face with courage, proper planning, and creativity. If the military government did not make plans to compensate for the financial loss caused by the closing of the school, as was its responsibility, then we should change the government, not let them change the treaty. All Panamanians must support the Colon community's demands that the government solve its unacceptable problems of hunger and despair. For example, I suggest that the illegal tax charged by the "private" enterprise Transit, S.A. (Torrijos used to call it "Kidibank"), be transferred to Colon Municipality. The revenues collected are probably greater than those that the School of the Americas generates directly. Without doubt there are many immediate government actions that could amply compensate for the losses incurred by the closing of the School of the Americas. Retention of the school would not solve any of Colon's economic problems. If it closes, the crisis is heightened to some degree, forcing us Panamanians to seek immediate (yes, they exist), dignified (yes, they exist), and realistic (yes, they exist) solutions to the corrupt and criminal neglect of an authoritarian regime whose only credentials seem to be its great seal reading: "Made in USA." [Last three words in English]

The school must close on the scheduled date for reasons of our national economic interests. In view of all of the above, it is in our country's national interests to close the School of the Americas on the date specified in the Panama Canal treaties.

TRIBUNAL ANNOUNCES NEW LOCAL ELECTIONS

PA152230 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 15 Sep 84 pp A 1, A 10

[Electoral Tribunal Decree No 244 issued on 13 September -- capitalized passages as published]

[Text] DECREE NO 244 (of 13 September 1984) by which an amendment is made to Decree No 237 of 29 August 1984.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL, using its constitutional and legal powers,

WHEREAS:

Decree No 237 of 29 August 1984 convokes partial elections in the corregimientos of Pina, Palenque, Cerro Paja, La Montanuela, and Los Hatillos and establishes 23 September as the date for these elections,

This decision was made because there had been ties in certain communities and because in others no elections had been truly held; It has been subsequently established that there are other communities where no elections were held or where there were not enough guarantees for the free use of suffrage, and this calls for the holding of new elections in these places.

DECREES:

ARTICLE ONE: Decree No 237 of 29 August 1984 is thus amended to convoke popular elections under the circumstances noted in the following articles.

ARTICLE TWO: Popular elections are being convoked in Santa Rosa, Colon District, Colon Province, to choose Corregimiento representatives. All parties and candidates whose nominations were accepted for the 10 June 1984 elections can participate in this election.

ARTICLE THREE: Popular elections are being convoked in Potrerillos Abajo, Dolega District, Chiriqui Province, to choose Corregimiento representatives. All parties and candidates whose nominations were accepted for the 10 June 1984 elections can participate in this election.

ARTICLE FOUR: Popular elections are being convoked in Pinogana, Pinogana District, Darien Province, to choose Corregimiento representatives. All parties and candidates whose nominations were accepted for the 10 June 1984 elections can participate in this election.

ARTICLE FIVE: This decree will go into effect as soon as it is published in the Electoral Tribunal Bulletin.

Issued in Panama City, 13 September 1984.

TO BE ANNOUNCED, PUBLISHED, AND IMPLEMENTED

CESAR QUINTERO, Magistrate President Carlos A. Villalaz B., Magistrate Vice President Yolanda Pulice de Rodriguez, Magistrate Member Everardo E. Tomlinson H., Secretary General

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS CONTADORA PEACE DOCUMENT

PA181613 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 14 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Costa Rica has agreed to sign the "Central American Peace Document" drafted some days ago by the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela). A copy of the document has been sent to President Monge. The Contadora Group set a 15 October 1984 deadline for making a decision. After an analysis of the new document, containing all the points on which Costa Rica had made observations, the government decided that Costa Rica is willing to sign it.

Foreign Minister Carlos J. Gutierrez explained in a press conference yesterday that Costa Rica's acceptance is based on the following points:

1. All the observations that President Monge made in writing to the Contadora Group regarding the previous document were taken into account and included in the new document.

2. The ambiguities have been eliminated in the new text.

3. The new document is verifiable, obligatory [exigible], and binding on each of the countries.

In this way, Costa Rica clearly makes its position known to the Contadora Group and announces its decision 1 month before the established deadline.

12 NICARAGUAN STUDENTS ACCEPTED AS REFUGEES

PA180414 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Costa Rican Government today granted refugee status to the 12 students who escaped from Nicaragua on 13 September during an independence event at Penas Blancas. Migration Director Mayela Morales has said that, according to the 1959 Geneva Convention on Refugees, these students qualify more as refugees than political fugitives because of how they fled their country and their fear of returning to Nicaragua. She also said the students did not ask for political asylum, which is considerably restricted and has specifications to be met before it is granted by the Foreign Ministry. Four of the twelve students told the press this afternoon that they fled Nicaragua because in their country there is a repressive regime similar to the USSR's. The students also declared that [words indistinct] military service and that, for this reason they had determined to escape and remain away as long as there are no changes in their country. They said their feelings are shared by other Nicaraguan youths and the Nicaraguan people at large, who reject the communist government set up by the FSLN.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT EVALUATING AIR FORCE GROUND SUPPORT

PA170249 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] San Salvador — The Salvadoran Government today announced that the Salvadoran Air Force will formally help ground military units following a careful evaluation of the way in which it had been helping in the past. This is to avoid harming the civilian population.

Among the measures adopted by President Jose Napoleon Duarte are guaranteed Air Force support to civilian evacuation operations and to all Armed Forces transportation needs, specifically cases involving those wounded in combat.

The government message stressed the efficiency of the Salvadoran Air Force and the effectiveness of its support to the ground units to minimize possible harm to the civilian population and hence to ensure absolute respect for and enforcement of human rights in El Salvador.

COPREFA REPORTS LATEST MILITARY OPERATIONS

PA190007 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Press Committee of the Armed Forces, Coprefa communique; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Two extremists were killed in the past few hours in a clash with Ponce Battalion forces near San Francisco Canton, Lolotique jurisdiction, in San Miguel Department. The troops also seized important documents from the terrorists.

Meanwhile, several civilians riding on a bus escaped injuries yesterday when a group of terrorists set off a claymore mine on the (El Cabanito) detour, Santa Rita jurisdiction, in Chalatenango Department.

A crop duster owned by the Copai cooperative was machine-gunned by members of the FMLN near El Nino Canton, San Miguel jurisdiction. No casualties were reported in this action.

As a result of information supplied to Military Detachment No 3 by former extremist Maria de Jesus Ramirez regarding an extremists' concentration near El Sauce, several troops were dispatched to the area located in La Union Department where they clashed with the rebels Sunday afternoon. In this action, a young girl identified as Irma Estela Arias was killed, while a woman identified as Apolinaria Miranda was wounded. They were both caught in the cross fire. Two soldiers were also wounded in this action.

Reports from Usulutan revealed that terrorist Isidro Mendoza, a Honduran, was killed at dawn yesterday in an ambush by Armed troops near Gualache Canton, Tecapan jurisdiction, in Usulutan Department. The Honduran extremist had a FAL rifle, which was seized by the troops. Another clash was reported on Mazatepeque Hill, Sesori jurisdiction, in San Miguel Department. No information has been received on the number of casualties inflicted on the extremists. In this action units of the Ponce Battalion seized one FAL and one M-16 rifle.

FENASTRAS DECRYS DUARTE 'SUBMISSIVENESS'

PA180432 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 15 Sep 84 p 24

[Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (Fenastras) Advertisement]

[Excerpt] Today, 15 September, 163 years since the heroic feat, the Salvadorn workers find themselves enduring another unpopular and incapable government, which the oligarchy has again imposed on us. Only this time it has a new mask, since a party that once belonged to the opposition had no misgivings about lending itself to the maneuvers ordered from the north.

Today we find it nominally ruling a rebel nation but incapable of defining what its ambitions are, much less whether it supports the people's just aspirations.

Freedom, independence, and sovereignty have become mere words to fill pages of public statements of the present and past regimes. In this country, with over 500 political prisoners, with over 40,000 victims of the paramilitary squads, with over 5,000 missing persons, and with over 1 million Salvadorans seeking a future abroad, no one can speak of freedom, much less toast it at official celebrations.

For nearly 4 years we have been subjected to an armed conflict which is financed and directed by President Reagan, who now finds support in the incumbent, submissive Christian Democratic regime, which after having promised during the electoral campaign to find a political solution to the conflict, now refuses to do so.

Conflict [as heard] freedom, independence, and sovereignty will continue being the objectives for which our people must strive. We believe the time is near when a just solution will be found.

No to U.S. intervention! Long live the martyrs of our independence! No to war! Yes to peace! For an organized, united, and fighting labor movement! Unity, solidarity and struggle!

Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (Fenastras)
San Salvador, 15 September 1984.

UNGO WILL NOT ATTEND LOS ANGELES DEBATE

PA180359 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 17 Sep 84 pp 11, 39

[Text] "Ungo probably agreed to participate in the debate to take place in Los Angeles because he thought noone in the government would accept. Since I have agreed to go, he now says he will not attend the meeting because President Duarte will not be present." This statement was made to reporters by Minister of the Presidency Adolfo Rey Prendes, referring to the debate scheduled to take place in that U.S. city on 11 and 12 October, to be carried coast-to-coast by network television.

"There are witnesses, such as the organizers of the event, the Center for Promotion of Democracy of the University of California, to Dr Ungo's agreement to participate," he added. "When I agreed to participate Ungo said he would not attend because he wants to debate President Duarte. This could mean one of three things: First, he is afraid to participate in a public debate; second, he has completely lost his power in the FDR and they want to eliminate him; or third, the FDR is playing with the issue and does not actually intend to talk, using the whole thing to gain international publicity," Rey Prendes said.

"When the government agrees to participate in the debate Ungo puts forth a number of excuses, such as saying that he would debate with Durate and no other official. Ungo knows very well that the president of the Republic would not participate in a dialogue anywhere in the world with armed subversives. Ungo is president of the FDR, while I am a 'ranking' leader of the Christian Democratic Party, now in power. Under such circumstances, we can talk," he added.

"Although his party, the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], has no potential for obtaining a majority in free elections, it is affiliated with the Socialist International, which includes a number of democratic parties throughout the world which support the FDR. Therefore, I think we can hold a debate," he explained.

Rey Prendes added that there is also concern on the part of many social democratic governments, which consider it a mistake to support guerrilla movements in El Salvador, particularly now that the democratic process is firmly underway in the country. "All this has prompted Ungo to say such things," he concluded.

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT LATEST GUERRILLA ACTIONS

Surprise Attack in San Vicente

PA172329 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Attention Salvadoran people, these are new victories of our people's army! The people's army, struggling for our fatherland's definitive independence, continues to intensify its actions aimed at wearing down the troops of turncoat Jose Napoleon Duarte! Here is a report from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front: On 16 September, FMLN units of the Luis Adalberto [name indistinct] Detachment attacked troops of the (Canas) Battalion near the town of Santa Clara, San Vicente Department. These enemy troops had [word indistinct] 1 day before, to celebrate the 15 September holiday.

The clash began at noon with troops of the (Canas) Battalion, while revolutionary artillery units attacked an enemy position on [name indistinct] hill, north of Santa Clara, with 80-mm mortar fire. Simultaneously, another guerrilla unit confronted the enemy's rearguard, attacking another group of soldiers belonging to the (Canas) Battalion on La Birgen Hill, south of Santa Clara, with 90-mm cannon and small arms fire. At 1500, when our units had accomplished their objective of wearing down the enemy, they withdrew in an orderly fashion. The war bulletin received by Radio Farabundo Marti states that we inflicted an undetermined number of casualties during this surprise attack on the enemy.

Our arms to fight! Our arms to victory!

Sierpe Battalion Casualties

PA180344 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Today, at 0700 local time, FMLN guerrillas ambushed Sierpe Battalion troops on the road from Chalatenango to El Paraiso. According to reports sent to Radio Farabundo Marti, our guerrillas inflicted eight casualties, dead and wounded, on the enemy troops. The ambush was carried out at Tronconal on the road we have just mentioned. The stupid Sierpe Battalion loses every time. Our arms to fight! Our arms to victory!

Military Convoy Ambush

PA190349 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Our first report is from the Modesto Ramirez central front. At 0530 local time today, Tuesday, 18 September, FMLN guerrillas ambushed an enemy convoy of three trucks that were traveling on the Northern Trunk Highway. When the enemy military trucks passed, our forces detonated mines that hit the third truck and destroyed it. The explosion inflicted 10 casualties on the enemy, including dead and wounded. After this successful operation, our guerrillas withdrew without any difficulty. This is a report from Morazan Department: At 1400 local time today, Tuesday, 18 September, Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade guerrillas carried out a surprise attack on enemy positions at Cerro El Clarin overlooking Cacaopera, and inflicted two casualties, one dead and one wounded, on the enemy. This action took place in Morazan Department.

GUATEMALA

CARRILLO DENIES REPORT ON 'UPRISING' IN HONDURAS

PA181820 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] The Guatemalan Government does not have any official information on subversive actions against Honduran President Suazo Cordova. Ramon Zelada Carrillo, public relations secretary in the head of state's office, said late yesterday afternoon that General Mejia Victores' government has not officially received any official report on alleged subversive uprisings against Honduran President Suazo Cordova in the last few hours. The press secretary of the Guatemalan Government said that from international reports it has been learned unofficially that alleged actions have been planned against the government of the sister republic of Honduras in the last few hours. However, Zelada Carrillo warned that as long as no official information is received, the Guatemalan Government remains respectful of the internal situation of friendly countries so that the same attitude will be maintained toward Guatemala.

FAJARDO: VICE PRESIDENT OF UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA190344 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Today Guatemala was chosen as a vice president of the 39th UN General Assembly. This afternoon Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran informed the local press that our country was acclaimed vice president of the 39th UN General Assembly session that has opened in New York. Andrade Diaz-Duran said that this appointment will allow Guatemala to excel internationally and added that the office will be filled by Guatemala's ambassador to the United Nations, Arturo Fajardo. In conclusion, the Guatemalan foreign minister said that holding this office will have enormous political repercussions for Guatemala, as well as for the entire Central American region.

ARMY OFFICER KILLED IN CLASH WITH GUERRILLAS

PA132332 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 13 Sep 84 pp 2, 67

[Text] A senior Army officer named Lieutenant Colonel Victor Augusto Quilo Varilla, a specialist and two privates were killed on Tuesday afternoon in an armed clash in El Naranjo jurisdiction, La Libertad, Peten. Six guerrillas were also killed in this clash, according to a report issued yesterday by the Army public relations office.

According to the official communique, the clash took place on Tuesday at 1730, when an Army patrol discovered that insurgents had set a trap on the highway that runs from the village of Tanya to Los Chorros, in the jurisdiction of El Naranjo, Peten. The report states that the Army troops pursued those responsible for the abortive ambush, killing six of them, and recovering their weapons and personal equipment, as well as valuable information that is now being analyzed.

Unfortunately, the communique adds, Lt Col Victor Augusto Quilo Varilla, a specialist and two privates were killed in the operation. EL GRAFICO tried to find out what post Col Quilo had held at the Fortun Military School, but was told that this information is being kept secret. The report adds that military units continue to comb the area in an attempt to find the other subversives, who fled into the mountain. The troops are firmly determined to defend our sacred right to freedom at any cost.

ARMY, GUERRILLAS CLASH NEAR MALACATAN FARM

PA182159 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Reports obtained in this capital on an armed clash that took place near the Monte Perla Farm in Malacatan, San Marco, indicate that a military patrol from Military Zone No 18 was conducting a search operation when it was ambushed and forced to repel the attackers. It has been learned that the Army sustained no casualties.

Meanwhile, the Army today denied a report by a guerrilla group that it dynamited a bridge in Peten Department. The rebel Armed Forces [FAR], of four insurgent organizations, announced Thursday in Costa Rica that they destroyed a bridge over a river in La Libertad Municipality.

PID LEADER DIES FOLLOWING ATTACK IN CAPITAL

PA182232 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] A high-ranking Guatemalan political leader was machine-gunned last night in the Tical Uno residential area, in the western part of Guatemala City, by unidentified men who managed to escape. The victim has been identified as Jose Ramiro Quijada Fernandez, a former deputy and the former governor of Jalapa Department who was currently serving as the vice president of the political council of the Democratic Institutional Party, PID, one of the two parties that ruled during the administration of General Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia from 1978-1982.

According to the sketchy information obtained, the former deputy was standing with his son Jose Ramiro at the entrance to his home when several unidentified individuals staged the armed attack. His house is located on 3020 11th Street, Zone 7, in the Tical Uno residential area. Quijada Fernandez was still alive when he was taken to a private medical center in the capital, where he died at approximately 2000 last night. At first, it was believed that his son was injured because he was also taken to the hospital. However, at the last minute it was confirmed that Jose Ramiro was not injured and was only suffering from shock.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION REVIEWS U.S. RELATIONS

PA190038 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Honduran people must wait for an "opportune time" to know the details of the Honduran proposal to revise the terms of relations with the United States. Yesterday, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said that "the national and international public will be informed at an opportune time" regarding the Honduran proposal and the state of the negotiations with the United States. The foreign secretary said that the high-level government commission met yesterday "to discuss matters pertaining to the negotiation process geared toward further strengthening relations with United States, on the basis of mutual respect and even more on respect for the country's interests and national dignity."

The high-level commission is made up of President Suazo Cordova; General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Colonel Efrain Gonzales, chief of the Joint Staff; Ubodoro Arriaga, secretary of state for the presidential office; and Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica.

Paz Barnica said that meetings, within the context of the negotiations with the United States, have been held with Langhorne Motley, assistant secretary for Inter-American affairs, and U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte. Paz Barnica wanted to make it clear that "there are no frictions" with the U.S. Government as a result of the Honduran proposal. "It is untrue that there are frictions. It is absolutely untrue. We have the necessary understanding to allow us to move forward in this regard."

BORDER NEGOTIATIONS TO RESUME WITH EL SALVADOR

PA190248 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 18 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] Next Monday talks between the border commissions of Honduras and El Salvador will resume, according to an agreement made by Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, and Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Tenorio.

The national sections of the two countries' border commissions will be headed by their respective deputy foreign ministers in order to arrive at an agreement on border delimitation and demarcation. The deputy foreign ministers of the two countries are Tomas Arita Valle of Honduras and Ricardo Acevedo Peralta of El Salvador. With this development, negotiations on the border will reach the deputy foreign minister level: The last meeting was held at the level of presidents of the national sections.

The objective of the meeting that will be held in Tegucigalpa is "to adopt definite measures" to speed up the negotiations and reach an agreement in the round of direct talks. The foreign secretary has reported that Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte will probably visit Honduras again, depending on the circumstances prevailing in his country. Duarte's visit to Honduras would be aimed at giving political support at the presidential level so that the joint border commissions of Honduras and El Salvador will come to an agreement before the time period granted by the peace treaty expires.

After 3 and 1/2 years of negotiations between the border commissions, the heads of the commissions have reported that there have only been "slight advances" in delimitation, while demarcation "has practically not advanced at all during that time."

NICARAGUA

COSTA RICA DENIES SANDINIST OFFICIALS THERE

PA161734 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica — The Costa Rican Government has denied that Ray Hooker and Patricia Delgado, two Sandinist officials who were abducted by Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, are in Costa Rica. A group of Somozist mercenaries reported that the two are in Costa Rica.

The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has said that it will be impossible to turn over the two Nicaraguans to their government because they are not in the country.

The Nicaraguan Government demanded that Hooker and Delgado be repatriated after the counterrevolutionary group Misurasata [Miskito, Sumo, and Rama Sandinist Unity] publicly claimed responsibility for their abductions.

SPAIN'S JOAQUIN RUIZ JIMENEZ ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA161926 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Luis Cuervo y Fabrega, Spain's ambassador to Nicaragua, Leonel Arguello Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Supreme Electoral Council [CSE], and officials of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry welcomed Joaquin Ruiz Jimenez, deputy in the Spanish Cortes, at Managua's International Airport yesterday.

The Spanish parliamentarian, who in his country is known as the people's defender, thanked the CSE for inviting him to Nicaragua to obtain firsthand information on the Nicaraguan electoral process. The official said that during his visit he will meet with Nicaraguan Government authorities and with leaders of the various political parties that are participating in the electoral campaign. He added that after he was familiarized himself with the electoral process, he will express concrete opinions to members of the local press. The Spanish Cortes deputy will return to Madrid on 19 September.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA182150 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, member of the politburo of the Polish United Workers Party, has arrived in Managua at the invitation of the Government of National Reconstruction. The Polish official was greeted at the airport by his Nicaraguan counterpart, Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman. Later, the visiting foreign minister placed a wreath at the Commander Carlos Fonseca mausoleum. During his visit to Nicaragua, Olszowski will meet with important revolutionary government officials and FSLN leaders.

GOVERNMENT SENDS MESSAGE TO MEXICAN PRESIDENT

PA171459 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has sent a message to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid on occasion of the 174th anniversary of Mexico's independence. The message expresses best wishes from the Nicaraguan people to the Mexican people who have successfully defended the accomplishments obtained in the Mexican revolution. The Nicaraguan Government also expressed its gratitude for the efforts pursued by the Mexican Government in the search for peace during these crucial times for Central America, aggravated by U.S. attacks, particularly against Nicaragua.

DANIEL ORTEGA DISCUSSES MEXICO, UN SPEECH

PA171721 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction interviewed by unidentified reporter, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Commander, what is the significance of the anniversary of Mexico's independence at this crucial time for (?Central America)?

[Ortega] We sent a message today to President Miguel de la Madrid, in which we express best wishes from the Nicaraguan people to the Mexican Government and people who have successfully defended the principles of Mexico's independence, which were obtained with the Mexican revolution. These principles, which we consider very Latin American, and therefore shared by Nicaragua have been clearly expressed, in the case of Nicaragua with Mexico's concern in finding a peaceful solution for the Central American problems. Mexico has supported Nicaragua in its peace efforts, and has also helped the Nicaraguan people in their efforts to reconstruct the country.

[Reporter] Commander, the Costa Rican Government has firmly denied that the companeros of the FSLN are in Costa Rica. Has the government carried out any additional efforts regarding this case?

[Ortega] The Costa Rican foreign minister replied to our note stating that the Costa Rican government has no knowledge of these incidents. However, the note also states that the proper authorities will be asked to conduct an investigation, which means that they have not closed the case.

[Reporter] One more question commander. The foreign minister said today that there will be great interest in Nicaragua's speech at the United Nations [words indistinct]?

[Ortega] We think that the international community will be interested in hearing Nicaragua's position at this (?difficult) moment, which is also a time when peace efforts are being promoted by the Contadora Group, and also by France through the talks in Paris between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, following an initiative of the French Government in another effort to achieve peace in Central America. There is also interest in Nicaragua's willingness to hold talks with the United States, following Mexico's initiative as the host country, which has been of great importance, and in the various meetings which have taken place in Manzanillo, in which Nicaragua still maintains its desire to have good relations with the United States.

[Reporter] How would you describe the military situation in the country?

[Ortega] Well, [words indistinct], the situation continues to be very tense, grave, and the United States is unveiling its military escalation, since the planes that attacked the Santa Clara Base, (?killing) children, were supplied by the U.S. Army, [words indistinct], CIA. So, while the United States holds talks with Nicaragua in Manzanillo, it also steps up its (?attacks) on Nicaragua. At the same time the United States expresses its support for the Contadora efforts, it also redoubles its attacks on Nicaragua. [Words indistinct] actions against the Nicaraguan people. The (?situation) is truly grave, and contradicts the serious efforts that the United States should be pursuing to achieve [word indistinct] both through the Contadora Group and in the current talks with Nicaragua.

[Reporter] Commander, we understand that you have been invited as a special guest to attend Bishop Smith's ordination in Rama. Will you attend the ceremony?

[Ortega] We are honored by the invitation, and we will be present at Bishop Smith's ordination.

[Reporter] Do you plan to attend the UN General Assembly?

[Ortega] Yes, I plan to attend [word indistinct].

[Reporter] When are you planning to leave?

[Ortega] We expect to leave during the first days of October [words indistinct].

D. ORTEGA ON ABDUCTIONS, VATICAN COMMISSION, MIG'S

PA172255 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2055 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, press conference presumably at the ordination of Monsignor Pablo Smith in Rama, Zelaya; by unidentified reporter -- live; in progress]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Commander, now that you have honored the bishop's invitation, will the relationship between the government and the church undergo a change?

[Ortega] Well, there is a complex situation in Nicaragua regarding the relations between the state and the church. The Nicaraguan Government is very interested in finding a solution to the problems that have been occurring. We have always been open to dialogue and, as the nuncio said today, it is necessary to promote the unity of the Nicaraguan people and struggle with perseverance and justice against any and all situations creating a rift among the Nicaraguan people.

Each time the United States approves the supply of planes to pressure the Nicaraguan Government they are murdering Nicaraguan people and creating terror in order to divide the Nicaraguan people. Each time abductions are carried out, such as the one against companero Ray Hooker and other companeros as well, they are done to cause a division among the Nicaraguan people. These are truly unjust actions that violate the Nicaraguan people's human rights. The church must be a helpful factor, through effective pastoral efforts, in finding a solution to these problems.

[Reporter] Regarding abductions, is there any specific information regarding the case of [words indistinct]?

[Ortega] The situation remains the same. We have reported that the abducted companeros remain in Costa Rican territory. They have been taken there. The Costa Rican authorities have acknowledged our report [words indistinct] and are carrying out an investigation in an effort to find the missing companeros. We know that CIA presence is strong in Costa Rica, although it does not have the Costa Rican Government's support.

[Reporter] Mr Eden Pastora has said that [words indistinct] and exchange of companeros for [words indistinct] in Nicaragua. How do you feel about this?

[Ortega] We all know that this man is in Costa Rican territory, and if he is suggesting this it is because he has the kidnapped persons there. He must also know that the Nicaraguan Government is a government that does not negotiate. Therefore, their only alternative is to release them and stop trying to suggest other ways of dealing with this.

[Reporter] Commander, regarding the religious situation. Do you feel that the commission visiting the Vatican and which today concluded talks will achieve an improvement in relations between the church and the state?

[Ortega] Following the complicated situation we have been experiencing, we feel that this communication between the Nicaraguan delegation and the representatives of the Vatican headed by Cardinal [name indistinct] is a positive step. We are willing to dialogue with the Episcopal Conference and with the Vatican to find a solution to this problem.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Well, the fighting continues. There was fighting on 14, 15, and 16 September.

There is always the danger of larger actions. This would explain the air attacks against Nicaragua and the concentration of mercenary forces on the Honduran and Costa Rican borders. There are forces concentrating on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, [words indistinct], and in Costa Rican territory in the area of Guanacaste. Therefore, we have to expect attacks from both directions.

[Reporter] What is being done about the remains of the two U.S. military men who are in the morgue?

[Ortega] Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has contacted the families of the two men. They have expressed interest in obtaining the remains, but all indications are that the U.S. Government has pressured them, some of the family members have mentioned this, not to show any interest in the return of the remains. We understand that the U.S. Government will be the one to negotiate this with the Nicaraguan Government. However, the U.S. Government has made no request and has simply set aside the wishes of the family to have the remains returned to the United States.

[Reporter] Commander, Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega made statements to a U.S. newspaper yesterday. He mentioned the possibility of the purchase of MIG-21's and other types of planes. Can you expand on this?

[Ortega] We have always been very clear in stating that Nicaragua needs interceptor planes. [Words indistinct] and it could very well be MIG's. It is a sovereign right of Nicaragua to purchase combat planes, defense planes, planes to block the supply lines of the counterrevolution, which are the supply lines of the CIA, planes also to confront the CIA planes that come to kill Nicaraguan people.

[Words indistinct] those six planes they sent to bomb Santa Clara, the planes that killed the girls, would not have been able to leave Nicaraguan territory. They would have been destroyed in Nicaraguan territory and probably more U.S. citizens would have died, because if there were U.S. citizens in the helicopter there must have been U.S. citizens in the planes.

It was learned in the United States that these planes were supplied to the CIA by the U.S. Army through the U.S. National Guard and its Special Forces. Therefore, this was an attack by the U.S. Government, a terrorist attack and not an attack by mercenary forces, as they are trying to make us believe and as a newspaper in this country is trying to portray. They keep saying that it was an attack by mercenary forces and that it had nothing to do with the U.S. Government. The truth is that it was a U.S. Government attack, an attack by U.S. forces; an official action of the United States that brought about the deaths of the girls in Santa Clara.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA STRESSES DEFENSE READINESS

PA181556 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City -- Humberto Ortega, commander of the revolution and defense minister, has said that the Nicaraguan Government desires peace, but has a right to defend itself from any attack. Commander Ortega, who is currently in Mexico City at the invitation of Mexican Defense Minister General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui, said that the Nicaraguan people are prepared to defend peace in view of the escalation of U.S. attacks. He added that Nicaragua maintains a direct dialogue with the United States in the search for a peaceful solution to the Central American situation, and expressed his concern over the intensification of warmongering actions by the Reagan administration.

Our people's best weapons are their revolutionary morale, their profound patriotic convictions, and their determination to not lose what we have achieved in 5 years: The freedom we attained at the cost of thousands of lives, Humberto Ortega stressed.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA ON MIG's, ELECTION POSTPONEMENT

PA190412 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City -- Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega said in Mexico today that Nicaragua will not renounce its legal right to have an air force and that it will continue making efforts to purchase MIG planes. Humbero Ortega, Nicaraguan defense minister, said that this sovereign right of his country cannot be an object of political negotiations and he underscored that the purchase of MIG planes represents no threat to U.S. security, as has been stated by President Reagan's administration.

Commander Ortega also said that late this year or in 1985, the Punta Huetes military airstrip on the Managua Lake will be ready for use and that the training of Nicaraguan pilots will also be completed by that time. The defense minister added that this is a basic necessity for national defense. He said that only the planes are missing and that there will not be too many of these. Nicaragua hopes to get the planes on credit or through donations. He added that the most firm commitments are to purchase MIG's.

Commander Ortega is on an official visit to Mexico City where he was invited to attend celebrations to mark Mexico's 174th independence anniversary. He held a press conference during which he reiterated that the Sandinist government will use up all of its resources in its negotiations with the United States to establish responsible and civilized relations based on mutual respect that will allow the Nicaraguan people to decide the future of its nationalist, independent, and Latin American revolution.

The Sandinist leader also said that Nicaragua will stop purchasing weapons when the United States stops its aggression and stressed that the Manzanillo talks are an example of his country's willingness to solve its problems with Washington. Nicaragua has already presented its agenda with specific suggestions to the Reagan administration; however, the U.S. response continues to be threats and the White House arrogance in bringing its frigates to our coast, regrouping the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] and Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] forces, and boycotting our peace efforts, Ortega said.

Commander Ortega stressed that Nicaragua has been preparing militarily to respond to the possibliity of a direct invasion by U.S. troops and he underscored that the diplomatic efforts of the Contadora Group and other international organizations should be used to stop the worsening of the aggression. An invasion would be a mistake and a terrible crime not only for Nicaragua but for Latin America. We cannot say whether this will be organized before or after the November elections, but we can say that it will only regionalize the conflict and carry bloodshed to the U.S. people, Ortega warned.

The Nicaraguan Defense Minister insisted that all efforts made by his country to achieve a framework of understanding in search of a negotiated solution with the United States are hindered by the ever-growing aggressive and irresponsible attitude of the most war-mongering groups of the Reagan administration.

The influence of these groups continues to be predominant and increasing the open war against Nicaragua at levels that could unleash a greater involvement of the United States in the conflict. Since they have not been able to force the revolution to yield, we do not rule out the possibility that these groups will continue this adventure with unpredictable consequences, Ortega warned.

Commander Ortega denounced the renewal of the air and sea attacks and the growing violations of Nicaraguan airspace by the United States and said that these actions are aimed at learning the Sandinist revolution's defense plan and locating strategic places and possible landing areas. Ortega added that Sandinist intelligence has information to the effect that the Nicaraguan ports will be mined again shortly and that the border conflicts with Honduras and Costa Rica will worsen as part of the new warmongering escalation of the United States.

The Sandinist leader announced that the 4 November Nicaraguan elections will not be postponed and that Arturo Cruz, the candidate for the opposition's Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, will be given another opportunity to register and participate in the elections if this is approved by the Supreme Electoral Council.

Commander Ortega concluded by saying that Nicaragua hopes that the meeting of the EEC's foreign ministers with the Central American countries and the Contadora Group to be held next week in San Jose, Costa Rica, will contribute to the efforts for peace and will establish the basis for the peoples of the area to overcome their dramatic economic situation.

Further Report

FL182354 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Except] Mexico City, 18 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- At a press conference held in Mexico City, Humberto Ortega acknowledged that his country was actively seeking to buy the MIG-21's or MIG type of aircraft, and that several dozen pilots were under training in a program which would end in 1985.

Ortega Saavedra stressed that Nicaragua was prepared to respond in the event of a direct attack by the United States, and described this action as the most serious step the Reagan administration's current warlike phase could take. On this theme, Ortega condemned the restarting of air attacks, and increasing violations of Nicaraguan airspace, which he said was conducted to find out the Sandinist revolution's defense plan and possible sites for landings.

He said that Sandinist intelligence services had reports that the United States would again shortly begin to mine Nicaragua's ports and would increase the incidents along the border of Honduras and Costa Rica through a regrouping of mercenary forces. Ortega reiterated Nicaragua's support for the Contadora Group's diplomatic efforts, but said these efforts should be directed at the present situation by curbing increasing U.S. aggression.

He said that an invasion of Nicaragua would be an error, and a terrible crime against all Latin America, and warned that it would only serve to regionalize the conflict and extend the spilling of blood to the U.S. people.

Ortega said all his country's efforts at searching for a negotiated solution with the United States had been hindered by the Reagan administration's increasingly aggressive and irresponsible attitude.

He said the talks held in Manzanillo, Mexico were a tangible example of Nicaragua's disposition toward finding a negotiated solution to problems with the U.S. Government.

Ortega added that Nicaragua had already put forth concrete proposals to the United States about establishing responsible and civilized relations between the two countries based on mutual respect, and reiterated that the Sandinist government would use every resource available to it in reaching an agreement with the United States.

PCDN'S GUIDO ON VALIDITY, FEARS IN ELECTIONS

PA182319 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Clemente Guido, presidential candidate of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], has told Radio Impacto that his party's participation in the Nicaraguan electoral process will not be a means for the FSLN to legitimize the elections.

[Begin Guido recording] Elections are not legitimized by the presence or absence of specific political parties. Elections are legitimized by the presence or absence of conditions. Therefore, even if political parties participate but appropriate conditions do not exist, the elections would not be legitimate. In order for an election to be legitimate, the vote must be free. It must be free of any kind of pressure -- political, economic, or social. The vote must be freely cast and honestly counted. That is what makes elections legitimate. The presence or absence of specific political parties do not legitimize elections. [end recording]

Guido led a PCDN delegation that visited Costa Rica for a few hours to make known its position on the electoral process. During an interview with this station, Guido said that the FSLN has grouped all of the Nicaraguan teachers so that beginning this week they will visit Nicaraguan homes and tell the people that the FSLN is not to blame for the country's situation. According to the PCDN, this action is very serious because the teachers, who will be the presidents and vice presidents of the Ballot-Receiving Boards, are made to carry out partisan propaganda in favor of the Sandinists. Regarding the desertion of PCDN candidates, Guido said:

[Begin Guido recording] The Nicaraguan people are living between two fears; they are caught between these fears. Some people have been visiting the candidates and telling them that if the PCDN participates in the elections but the guerrillas who oppose the FSLN win, they will shoot them. They also say that if the PCDN withdraws from the elections, then the FSLN will confiscate your property and imprison you. Therefore, they say that it is best to withdraw as a candidate because you will end up a loser no matter what. Very few candidates have reacted to this. If you bear in mind that 10 does not even make up 10 percent of the 108 candidates, then you will realize that the percentage of those who have resigned is very small. Those who promote this situation are the abstentionists in Nicaragua. I sincerely believe, and I have said as such in my campaign, that the abstentionists are the best collaborators of the FSLN. The abstentionist is voting for the government because he is campaigning so that those of us who are civically trying to oust the FSLN will not be successful. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI

Meets Montane Oropesa

FL180130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate Politburo and full Secretariat member and chief of the Central Committee's foreign relations department, has met with Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member of the Polish United Workers Party's Central Committee, in Cuba.

During the fraternal meeting, both sides studied the most important aspects of the international situation and the state of the close bilateral relations between the two countries.

Meets Diplomatic Corps

FL180156 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, Pllitburo member of the Polish United Workers Party's Central Committee, was presented to the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba at noon today at the Foreign Ministry.

Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli and Polish Ambassador to Cuba Stanislaw Jarzabek accompanied Olszowski to the diplomatic event.

After the greetings, conversations among the diplomats at the event were held. The Polish foreign minister is in Cuba at the invitation of his Cuban counterpart.

Decorates Cuban Officials

FL181128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Summary] Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski has decorated several Cuban officials for meritorious service and their contributions to relations between the two countries. Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo; Division General Senen Casas, alternate member of the Politburo and first substitute FAR minister; and other officials received the Order of Merit of the People's Republic of Poland, Knight Commander grade. Rene Rodriguez Cruz, member of the Central Committee and president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples [ICAP]; Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television; Eusebio Leal, director of the Havana City Museum; and Mario Rodriguez, vice president of ICAP, received the Order of Merit of the People's Republic of Poland Gold Medal.

Attends Dinner

LD181509 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 18 Sep 84

[By PAP correspondent Ryszard Rymaszewski]

[Text] Havana, Sept. 18 — Member of the Cuban Communist Party CC, Cuba's Foreign Minister Isiodoro Malmierca gave a dinner on September 17 in honour of his Polish counterpart Minister Stefan Olszowski, who has been on an official visit of friendship to this country. Both ministers delivered toast speeches.

Minister Olszowski stressed that Polish-Cuban relations had reached a very high level, with ever-closer inter-party and inter-government contacts and developing cooperation between social organizations.

The Polish minister pointed out that his visit failed [as received] in the year marked by the observances of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. "The experience we gained over that period reaffirmed correctness of our policy and significance of friendship and support on the part of the Soviet Union and other brotherly socialist states," he said.

"Our joint struggle for peace and progress worldwide is taking place in a very complex international situation," the Polish foreign minister went on. "The policy of American imperialism and NATO reactionary forces carries a real threat of a nuclear conflict on a world scale."

"The intensification of rightist and militaristic tendencies in capitalist states revived revisionist and revanchist strivings in the Federal Republic of Germany, these strivings being dangerous to peace. Poland firmly and consistently opposes and will continue to oppose those actions, dangerous to European peace."

"In the current international situation, peaceful policies by the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist states as well as significant disarmament initiatives by the Soviet Union constitute the only reasonable alternative to the Western policy of armaments and confrontation," stressed Minister Olszowski.

"We are watching, with attention and concern, dangerous hotbeds of tension in Central America, Middle East and Africa," the minister went on, expressing support for initiatives by Cuba and Nicaragua aimed at a peaceful solution of the conflict in Central America, and for peaceful efforts in that region by the Contadora Group.

The minister voiced his high appreciation for Cuba's active foreign policy, its initiative aimed at liquidate hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world and taken in defence of liberty and sovereignty of nations.

He also highly assessed Cuba's and its leader Fidel Castro's activities in the non-aligned movement.

Delivering the toast address, Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said: "Gross dangers the world is now facing stem from adventurist and irresponsible policies by the American Government intending to bring the world on the verge of a nuclear war, which would mean annihilation of humanity."

"The arms race, triggered off by imperialist circles, carries the most serious threat to international peace and security. The Soviet Union, the socialist community and all progressive forces make great efforts to halt the spiral of armaments and the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, waging a simultaneous struggle in defence of nations' rights to full political, social and economic sovereignty."

Isidoro Malmierca paid much attention to Cuba's relations with Poland. "We highly assess Poland's efforts aimed at socio-political stability, thus securing a great contribution to the cause of socialism," he concluded.

Meets Castro

LD181256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] The official visit of friendship to Cuba by Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski ended with his being received in Havana by Fidel Castro. The meeting took place in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere.

Earlier, Orders of Merit of the Polish People's Republic were presented to a group of eminent Cuban party, social, and state activists.

Communique Issued

LD181739 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] A joint communique has been issued following the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski's official, friendly visit to Cuba, at the invitation of the head of foreign affairs in that country, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli.

The document says that during the meeting the two ministers condemned the aggressive policy of the United States toward the Cuban revolution and the policy of restrictions against Poland. Both sides have confirmed the will to consolidate the unity of the community of socialist countries which constitutes the major objective of their foreign policy.

Analyzing the situation in Latin America they expressed anxiety about the dangerous development of events in this region and underscored the need to embark on negotiations designed to find a political solution to the conflict. At the same time they expressed support for the initiative of the Government of Nicaragua and the efforts of the Contadora Group.

Dealing with the situation in Europe, the ministers stated that the withdrawal of the already deployed U.S. nuclear missiles constitutes an indispensible condition for the resumption of disarmament talks. They urged the United States to take concrete steps in that direction.

Stefan Olszowski invited Isidoro Malmierca to pay an official visit to Poland.

FLAVIO BRAVO DELEGATION VISIT EAST EUROPE

For East European media coverage of the tour by a parliamentary delegation led by Flavio Bravo Pardo, Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee member and president of the National Assembly, which began in the CSSR, see the appropriate country section of the 12 September Eastern European DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL MEETING WITH HUNGARY OPENS

FL181440 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The 16th session of the Cuban-Hungarian Subcommittee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation has been meeting since Monday in Havana. The meeting will end Friday. During the meetings, all categories of scientific-technical bilateral cooperation planned for the next 5 years will be studied, including training, information exchanges, and technical assistance.

ACCORD FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO BUY CHROME, NICKEL

FL180020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Accords for supplying Cuban chrome and nickel to Czechoslovak enterprises have been signed during the 26th international (?Serbian)-Czechoslovak machinery fair.

VENEZUELAN AD MEMBER ON NORMALIZING RELATIONS

FL172346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] The leader of a parliamentary faction of opposition party Democratic Action [AD], (Carlos Camache Mata), has spoken out in favor of Venezuela normalizing relations with Cuba. (Camache Mata), who is also a high-ranking AD leader, said that Cuba performs an important role in the region, one which should be taken into account, and that is why improving relations with Cuba should not be seen solely as in Venezuela's interest, but as in all of Latin America's interest.

U.S. LAWYERS ARRIVE IN HAVANA FOR SYMPOSIUM

FL181330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] A group of U.S. lawyers, belonging to the National Lawyers Guild [NLG] arrived in Cuba to participate in the first Scientific Symposium on Legal Policy and Ideology, which will be held in Havana on 20-22 September.

The visitors are thus challenging Reagan's decision that academics, attorneys, journalists, and other professionals who travel to Cuba should be investigated. The NLG group will attend the symposium as observers. The meeting's purpose is to examine critically the bourgeois legal system used during the neocolonial republic in Cuba and to assess the new revolutionary legal system.

More than 300 Cuban delegates and 50 lawyers from about 20 countries will attend the symposium. This important forum will show Cuban achievements in the legal field and project improvements planned for the immediate future.

CONDECA MEETING IN PANAMA ON REGIONAL ISSUES

PA182304 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] The Panamanian newspaper LA PRENSA has asserted that the Central American Defense Council [Condeca] is meeting at an unspecified location in Panama to examine regional military matters. Condeca, created by the United States in 1960 with the support of then Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, strives to maintain close cooperation between the armies of the region and the Pentagon. The newspaper added that General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Army Southern Command stationed in Panama, is participating in the meeting.

U.S. BACTERIOLOGICAL ATTACK REPORTED ON GATHERING

PA182034 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] The Cuban delegation to the 11th International Congress on Tropical Medicine that is currently being held in the Canadian city of Calgary has reported U.S. biological attacks on Cuba.

The charge was raised by Gustavo Kouri, Cuban deputy health minister, who recalled the confession to this effect by counterrevolutionary Eduardo Arozema before a New York court. Arozema, leader of the Omega 7 terrorist group, which is known for its subordination to the U.S. CIA, admitted that he was trained in North American territory and took some bacteria to Cuba in 1980 as part of the chemical warfare against that Caribbean island.

Kouri stressed that these statements fully confirm that the epidemics of hemorrhagic dengue fever that killed 158 people, including a child, was introduced by the CIA into Cuba.

The charge raised by Cuba at the 11th International Congress of Tropical Medicine in Calgary, Canada, ends by stating that this criminal action violates the ethical and moral principles established by international organizations [to regulate] peaceful coexistence among states.

PRELA REPORTS ON SITUATION IN NICARAGUA

PA181624 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Special report by Francisco Urizarri, PRELA correspondent in Managua -- recorded]

[Text] A week filled with diplomatic activities, expressions of solidarity, increased electoral mobilizations, and the daily military activities marked the highlights of the tense Nicaraguan situation.

Three members of the FSLN national leadership were on a tour to promote international solidarity with Nicaragua mainly in the political and economic areas.

Commander Tomas Borge, interior minister, visited Libya, Ethiopia, Bulgaria, and Poland on a 15-day trip, during which he met with the top authorities of those countries.

Planning Minister, Commander Henry Ruiz, heads a Nicaraguan mission in a meeting with the EEC member nations in Sofia, Bulgaria, to discuss that organization's main cooperation programs to promote Nicaragua's economic development.

Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega traveled to Mexico, as a guest of his Mexican counterpart, to participate in the commemoration of the 174th anniversary of the Grifo de Dolores.

Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden, and French Minister of Agriculture Michel Rocard were greeted in Managua. Their visits made possible for a greater level of understanding of the Sandinist cause. Laborite Hayden noted his admiration for some of the achievements of the revolution and voiced his firm support of the Contadora Group peace efforts. Meanwhile, Rocard announced that his government will reinforce the cooperation programs with Nicaragua, and expressed his positive admiration for the efforts underway in Nicaragua on agricultural activities.

These visits and the tours of the Sandinist leaders have bolstered the support of the Nicaraguan revolution in various parts of the world.

At the same time, the electoral campaign underway here by seven political parties increased in intensity as the elections scheduled for 4 November approach.

FSLN candidate for the legislative assembly Ray Hooker, who was engaged in electoral activities, was kidnapped on 5 September. Later, it was learned that he was being held in Costa Rica by members of the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance. The Nicaraguan Govenment has already asked the Costa Rican authorities to investigate the incident and to carry out whatever efforts that are necessary for his liberation and repatriation.

The kidnapping and the concentration of counterrevolutionaries near the Costa Rica-Nicaragua border were described by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, as a plot of the CIA to create tension in the relations between the two countries. This and the announced terrorist actions in the area are intended to create a situation that may permit the invoking of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR, to justify an invasion of Nicaragua, as happened in Santo Domingo in 1965.

Under these circumstances, the Nicaraguan people continue defeating the elements infiltrating their northern and southern borders to kidnap the peasants and sow terror in the area in actions intended to affect the upcoming elections.

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ ON ELECTIONS, TALKS WITH U.S.

PA180119 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado has said in Managua that the elections in his country on 4 November can in no way be regarded as a farce, because 90 percent of the electorate has already registered to vote.

Ramirez stressed during an interview to the U.S. daily newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST that the Sandinist government has given guarantees to the seven parties that will participate in the elections that the elections will be free and equitable, but will never agree to a dialogue with the counterrevolutionaries hired by the CIA.

Ramirez charged that a large-scale campaign has been mounted abroad to overestimate the importance of the rightist parties that make up the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board because it will not participate in the elections.

The Sandinist leader expressed the Nicaraguan Government's desire to establish relations of coexistence based on mutual respect with the United States and denied that his country has put up obstacles to the current bilateral negotiations.

Finally, Ramirez charged that the U.S. taxpayers are financing the crimes of the Somozist mercenaries against the Nicaraguan population.

NICARAGUA DISRUPTS CIA PLANS AGAINST LEADERS

PA182206 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry reported that it has disrupted more than 50 CIA plans against the lives of Interior Minister Tomas Borge and Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government.

Commander Omar Cabezas, chief of the Interior ministry's political directorate, asserted that these CIA plans were aimed at creating an illusion that a rift exists among Sandinist leaders. This rift would facilitate U.S. plans for a large-scale aggression against Nicaragua.

U.S.-LINKED SALVADORAN DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

PA162100 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has stated before the U.S. Congress that the human rights situation in El Salvador has improved during Jose Napoleon Duarte's administration. Almost simultaneously, the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador released data indicating that since Jose Napoleon Duarte assumed the presidency of that Central American country more than 400 Salvadorans have been killed and 87 have disappeared. Shultz' testimony to the U.S. Congress will allow President Reagan to continue providing military assistance to the Salvadoran Government.

Meanwhile, it was reported that President Jose Napoleon Duarte received in San Salvador Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, who is in the country on official visit. Although official sources of the Salvadoran regime would not disclose the topics discussed during their meeting, unofficial sources have indicated that Duarte and Paz Barnica met to talk about the 18,000 Salvadoran refugees in Honduras and about the demarcation of the two countries' common border.

Some 250 members of the Salvadoran Committee of Mothers of Political Prisoners and Missing People demonstrated before the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador, accusing the U.S. Government of fueling the war against the people.

PRELA: CONTRAS PREPARING ATTACK FROM COSTA RICA

PA170449 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Report by Francisco Irrizarir, PRELA correspondent in Managua -- recorded]

[Text] In conjunction with the charge made on Friday by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, that the CIA and the Pentagon are preparing new offensives in the war they are waging against Nicaragua, LIBERTAD, a Costa Rican weekly newspaper, said that some 200 counterrevolutionaries have gathered near the border with Nicaragua and are ready to attack Sandinist positions.

During an event to commemorate the anniversary of the San Jacinto battle victoriously waged by the Nicaraguan people against the filibuster William Walker and his men 137 years ago, Ortega said that the United States is getting more and more involved, with troops, war material, and CIA agents, in aggression against this country, while at the same time renewing its air attacks and threatening more extensive actions.

LIBERTAD includes information on the places where the members of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force are located. This force is manned mainly by former Somozist guardsmen. LIBERTAD said that there are some 85 men in a camp in La Bruz between San Cristobal and (Belize), Guanacaste Province, and that there is another camp on the banks of the Colon River on a farm owned by David Valverde. Fernando Chamorro Rappaccioli, a counterrevolutionary leader, announced on Radio Monumental that in the next few months new actions would be carried out in an attempt to affect the Nicaraguan elections.

Meanwhile, Commander Ortega has said that the terrorist actions planned for the isthmus of Rivas are intended to create tension between the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. This charge seems to have been confirmed in public statements by counterrevolutionary spokesmen in San Jose, who said that they do not rule out the possibility of a border problem between the two countries that would allow a call for the intervention of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR].

A few days ago it was also learned that the former Somozist guardsmen plan to mine the important San Juan River, which is on the border between the two countries and whose waters are used by the two nations. Since the Costa Rican authorities claim they do not have the necessary resources to protect the long border area, and since the U.S. presence is growing with CIA agents and the arrival of U.S. Army engineers, there is no doubt that the border situation will worsen and, together with the aggressive escalation from Honduras, will create a situation that could end with a direct intervention by the United States in Nicaragua.

Under these adverse circumstances, the Nicaraguan Government has reiterated its peaceful nature and its desire to negotiate a solution to the Central American region with the neighboring countries and the Reagan government without surrendering their basic principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity and proclaiming that the Nicaraguan people will never surrender.

GRENADA

SCOON TO ANNOUNCE ELECTION DATE WITHIN 15 DAYS

FL141222 Bridgetown CANA in English 1007 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Sept 14, CANA -- Governor General Sir Paul Scoon is expected to announce the date for forthcoming general elections here within a fortnight, well-placed Interim Government sources said.

The sources, who declined to be named, said Sir Paul is anxious to announce the date but would first like to ensure that virtually all the machinery for the elections is put in place.

High on the list of the priorities, they said, is the distribution of all identification cards to the nearly 50,000 people registered to vote in the elections, the first since 1976. The electoral office has begun distributing the cards in all 15 constituencies. Sources in the office said that instructions have been given to the registration officers helping in the distribution of the cards to hand them out only to the persons themselves.

The elections would return Grenada to constitutional government after two coups. The first, in 1979, shattered the island's parliamentary system.

ERIC GAIRY'S GULP LEADS IN ELECTION POLL

FL181406 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] A poll in Grenada shows the Grenada United Labor Party [GULP] of former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy in the lead going into that country's general election, scheduled for later this year. The poll was conducted by St Augustine Research Associates of Trinidad and it showed that the United Labor Party would take 9 of the 15 constituencies in Grenada.

Analysts say some voters are confused by the maneuvering of Grenada's political parties, including the merger of three parties into a moderate coalition and the entrance of several independent candidates into the election. They say that Grenada's young people form an important bloc, which could be influenced to sway the election one way or another.

NJM'S ST BERNARD SAYS MOVEMENT STILL ALIVE

FL171516 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] The New Jewel Movement [NJM] of former Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop issued its first formal statement since an internal party struggle led to Bishop's death least October and the subsequent invasion by U.S.-led military forces.

Former Police Commissioner Ian St Bernard, the only one of 20 movement members cleared last month after a preliminary inquiry into charges they murdered Bishop and seven others, issued a statement in which he admitted party leaders made errors in handling their internal crisis. The statement said the NJM wishes to inform all the people locally, regionally, and internationally that the party continues functioning legally.

About 900 soldiers from the United States and other Caribbean nations are still keeping order on the island until the local armed forces rebuild themselves.

The statement calls for an immediate end to all interference in the internal affairs of Grenada.

RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA HAILED BY NEW ENVOY

FL172114 Bridgetown CANA in English 1830 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sep 15, CANA -- Venezuela, which is claiming two thirds of Guyana, says it is now ready to establish "effective economic cooperation" with its South American neighbour. The South American oil giant's new ambassador to Georgetown, Enrique Peinado Barrios, said Venezuela wanted to maintain the best relations with the people and the Government of Guyana and to establish effective economic cooperation between the two countries for their mutual benefit.

Peinado, who completed a two-year tour of duty in Georgetown in 1980, presented his credentials to Vice President and Attorney General Mohammed Shahabudeen yesterday, replacing Ambassador Sadio Garavini, who ended his tour of duty in April. "I have come back to Guyana at a time when relations between our two countries are characterized by a desire for understanding and a search for solutions to our problems." Venezuela claims the 53,000 square mile mineral-rich Essequibo region which was awarded to Britain, the former colonial power in Georgetown, in an 1899 arbitration settlement. The matter is now to be decided by the United Nations.

Peinado said the two countries must strive arduously and if necessary make mutual sacrifices so that the spirit which now prevails may be consolidated to become a permanent feature of relations between Guyana and Venezuela. Said Peinado: "Today more than ever, I believe we must do everything in our power to preserve our independence, both political and economic, in order to discharge our respective responsibilities in the concert of developing nations." He said Venezuela was a peace-loving country which respects the sovereignty of states and a stauch defender of the right of peoples to self-determination. "For this reason it has never throughout its existence as an independent nation had recourse to force to settle international disputes. We have always held that dialogue is the best and most adequate means of resolving disputes between fraternal people," he said. Shahabudeen said together the two countries could overcome the problems of the past and "forge enduring links of mutual understanding and co-operation which would prove to be far more powerful and durable than the differences of language, culture, and historical development which have separated our countries and peoples for far too long."

PRC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSION ARRIVES

FL131546 Bridgetown CANA in English 0947 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sep 13, CANA -- A seven-member Chinese mission has arrived in Guyana as part of a programme of technical assistance agreed upon in June this year when President Forbes Burnham visited that country, an official said. Three members of the team will work along with their local counterparts at the Institute of Applied Science and Technology (IAST) in developing biogas systems suited to the Guyana situation, a spokesman of the Department of International Economic Cooperation told CANA. The other four members will work with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture in setting up an experimental duck farm at Onverwage on the left bank of the Berbice River. Department head Winston Murray said the Chinese have brought a variety of duck eggs to be hatched locally and the ducklings will be raised at the experimental farm.

A spokesman for the Chinese Embassy told CANA that the programme of technical assistance would be accelerated next month with the arrival of another team from Beijing.